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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington, D. C.

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS FOR
THE 1943-1944 MARKETING YEAR

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REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO COTTON MARKETING
QUOTAS FOR THE 1943-1944 MARKETING YEAR 1/

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 31, 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 1301 et seq.), as amended, and in the War Food Administrator by Executive Order 9322, as amended by Executive Order 9334, public notice is hereby given of the following regulations pertaining to cotton marketing quotas for the 1943-1944 marketing year, which regulations shall be in force and effect until rescinded or suspended, or amended or superseded by regulations hereafter made under said Act. 2/

PART I. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Section 101 Issuance of Forms and Instructions and Definitions

(a) Issuance of forms and instructions. The Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency shall cause to be prepared and issued with his approval such instructions and such forms as may be required to carry out these regulations. Copies of such forms and necessary instructions shall be furnished free to persons needing them upon request made to the office of the appropriate county committee or the Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

(b) Definitions. As used in these regulations and in all forms and documents in connection therewith, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meanings and the masculine shall include the feminine and neuter genders and the singular shall include the plural number:

1/ Secs. 101 through 307 were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 31, 1942, 8 F.R. 49; On February 17, 1943, 8 F.R. 2223, Sec. 101(b) was amended by the Acting Secretary. On March 6, 1943, 8 F.R. 6326, Sec. 205 was amended by the Acting Secretary. On June 12, 1943, Secs. 308 through 905 were issued and Secs. 101(b) 205, and 206(c), 8 F.R. 8031, amended by the War Food Administrator.

2/ Unless otherwise indicated, all references in the text to sections relate to sections of these regulations. All section references at the end of sections relate to sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and all paragraph references at the end of sections relate to Public Law 74, 77th Congress, approved May 26, 1941, 55 Stat. 203 (as amended by Public Law 374, 77th Congress, approved December 26, 1941, 55 Stat. 860, and Public Law 384, 77th Congress, approved December 26, 1941, 55 Stat. 872, and supplemented by Public Law 729, 77th Congress, approved October 2, 1942).

(1) Act. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including Public Law 74, 77th Congress, approved May 26, 1941, Public Law 374, 77th Congress, approved December 26, 1941, Public Law 384, 77th Congress, approved December 26, 1941, Public Law 729, 77th Congress, approved October 2, 1942, and any other amendments heretofore or hereafter made.

(2) Administrator. The Administrator or acting Administrator of the War Food Administration.

(3) Agricultural Adjustment Agency. The agency which is in charge of the administration of programs under sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (49 Stat. 1148), as amended (hereinafter referred to as the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act), and of marketing quotas and certain other programs carried out under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and related legislation.

(4) Chief. The Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

(5) Regional Director. The director or acting director of the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency for the particular region.

(6) Southern Region. The area included in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

(7) East Central Region. The area included in the States of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(8) Western Region. The area included in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

(9) North Central Region. The area included in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

(10) State committee. The group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

(11) Committee. A committee, within and for a county or community, utilized under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. "County committee," "community committee," or "local committee" shall have corresponding meanings in the connection in which they are used.

(12) Review committee. The review committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture as provided in section 363 of the act.

(13) Person. An individual, partnership, firm, joint-stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, or other legal entity, or a State or an agency thereof. The term "person" shall include two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

(14) Owner or landlord. A person who owns farm land and rents such land to another person or who operates such land.

(15) Cash tenant, standing-rent tenant, fixed-rent tenant. A person who rents land from another for a fixed amount of cash or a commodity to be paid as rent.

(16) Share tenant. A person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person and pays as rent a share of the crops or the proceeds thereof.

(17) Sharecropper. A person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of the crops produced thereon or the proceeds thereof.

(18) Operator. A person who as a landlord or cash tenant or standing-rent or fixed-rent tenant is operating a farm or who as a share tenant is operating a whole farm.

(19) Producer or farmer. A person who is entitled to a proportionate share of the cotton crop, or the proceeds thereof, produced on the farm in 1943, as owner, landlord, cash tenant, standing-rent tenant, fixed-rent tenant, share tenant, or sharecropper. The term "producer" or "farmer" also includes a person who as a laborer on a farm instead of receiving daily or other cash wages for his labor receives either all the cotton produced by him or another on an agreed or specified acreage or all the cotton produced on an agreed or specified portion of the acreage cultivated by him or another.

(20) Buyer. A person who buys cotton from a producer.

(21) Transferee. A person who receives cotton from a producer by barter or exchange or by gift inter vivos.

(22) Ginner. A person who gins cotton.

(23) Treasurer of the county committee. The treasurer of the county agricultural conservation association or of the county committee, as the case may be.

(24) Farm. All adjacent or nearby farm or range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(i) Any other adjacent or nearby farm or range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit in producing range livestock or with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(ii) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(25) Farm marketing quota. A cotton marketing quota established for a farm under section 346(a) of the Act.

(26) Producer marketing quota. A producer's share of a farm marketing quota.

(27) Farm acreage allotment. A cotton acreage allotment established for a farm under section 204 or 205 and increased by 10 percent pursuant to section 205(a).

(28) Normal yield. The number of pounds of lint cotton established as the normal yield per acre for the farm in accordance with section 206.

(29) Actual production. The actual average yield per acre of lint cotton for the farm for 1943 times any number of acres.

(30) Normal production. The normal yield per acre of lint cotton for the farm times a number of acres.

(31) Cotton. Any cotton other than long staple cotton.

(32) Long staple cotton. Cotton the staple of which is 1-1/2 inches or more in length.

(33) Lint cotton. The fiber taken from seed cotton by ginning.

(34) Seed cotton. The harvested fruit of the cotton plant before it is ginned.

(35) Ginning. Separating lint cotton from the seed.

(36) Market. To dispose of cotton in raw or processed form by voluntary or involuntary sale, barter or exchange, or by gift inter vivos.

(i) The term "sale" means any transfer of title to cotton by its producer to another person by any means other than barter or exchange or by gift inter vivos.

(ii) The terms "barter" and "exchange" mean the transfer of title to cotton by its producer to another person in return for cotton or any other commodity, service, or property in cases where the value of the cotton or such other commodity, service, or property is not considered in terms of money, or the transfer of title to cotton by its producer to another person in payment of a fixed rental or other charge for land.

(iii) The term "gift inter vivos" means any transfer of title, accompanied with delivery, to cotton by its producer to another person, which takes effect immediately and irrevocably and is made without any consideration or compensation therefor.

(iv) The terms "marketed," "marketing," and "for market" shall have corresponding meanings to the term "market" in the connection in which they are used.

(37) Marketing year. The period beginning on August 1, 1943, and ending with July 31, 1944, both dates inclusive.

(38) Penalty. With respect to cotton produced in any calendar year prior to 1941, the penalty provided in section 348 of the Act. With respect to cotton produced in 1941 or any subsequent year, the penalty provided in paragraph numbered (9) of Public Law 74, 77th Congress, approved May 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 203), as supplemented by Public Law 729, 77th Congress, approved October 2, 1942.

(39) State and county code number. The applicable number assigned by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency to each county for the purpose of identification.

(40) Serial number of the farm or farm serial number. The serial number assigned to a farm.

(41) Gin bale number or mark. The number on the bale tag or any other mark made or used by the ginner to identify a bale of cotton.

(42) Underplanted farm. A farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in 1943 is not in excess of the farm acreage allotment established therefor.

(43) Overplanted farm. A farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in 1943 is in excess of the farm acreage allotment established therefor.

(44) Carry-over penalty cotton. The amount of unmarketed cotton from any previous crop which the producer thereof has on hand which, if marketed during the 1942-1943 marketing year, would have been subject to the penalty.

(45) Carry-over penalty free cotton. The amount of unmarketed cotton from any previous crop which the producer thereof has on hand which, if marketed during the 1942-1943 marketing year, would not have been subject to the penalty. [Sec. 375, 52 Stat. 66.]

PART II. ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

Sec. 201 National Baleage Allotment

The national allotment of cotton for the calendar year beginning January 1, 1943, is 10,000,000 standard bales of 500 pounds gross weight increased by that number of standard bales of 500 pounds gross weight equal to the production in 1943 of that number of acres required to be allotted for 1943 as set forth in section 202(c), relating to minimum State acreage allotments, and in section 203(a), relating to minimum county acreage allotments. The production in 1943 of the acreage allotments referred to in section 202(e), relating to a special fund of acreage allotments consisting of four percent of the State acreage allotment, and in section 202(f), relating to minimum farm acreage allotments, shall be in addition to such national allotment. [Sec. 343(a), (b), and (c), 52 Stat. 56, as amended by 53 Stat. 1125.]

Sec. 202 State Baleage Allotments and State Acreage

(a) State baleage allotment. Ten million standard bales of the national baleage allotment of cotton for the calendar year 1943 shall be apportioned among the several States on the basis of the average of the normal production of cotton in each State for the five years 1937 to 1941. The normal production of a State for each such year shall be (1) the quantity of cotton produced therein in such year plus (2) the normal production of the acres diverted from the production of cotton in all counties in the State under the agricultural adjustment or conservation program in such year. The normal production of the acres diverted from the production of cotton in any county in any year shall be the average yield per acre of the acres planted to cotton in such county in such year times the number of acres so diverted in such county in such year. [Sec. 344(b), 52 Stat. 57.]

(b) State acreage allotment. A State acreage allotment shall be established for each State to which an allotment is made under paragraph (a). The State acreage allotment shall be that number of acres equal to the result obtained by dividing the number of standard bales allotted to the State under paragraph (a) by the average yield per acre for the State expressed in standard bales. The average yield per acre for any State shall be determined on the basis of the average of the normal production for the State for the five years 1937 to 1941 and the

average, for the same period, of the acres diverted from the production of cotton in the State under the agricultural adjustment or conservation programs and the acres planted to cotton. [Sec. 344(b), 52 Stat. 57.]

(c) Minimum State acreage allotment. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the State acreage allotment for any State which is less than 5,000 acres shall be increased to 5,000 acres if at least 4,500 bales of cotton were produced in such State in any of the five years 1938 to 1942. [Sec. 344(e)(2), 52 Stat. 58.]

(d) State acreage reserve for new farms. An acreage not greater than one percent of the State acreage allotment shall be made available for apportionment to farms in the State on which cotton was not planted in any one of the three years 1940, 1941, and 1942. [Sec. 344(c)(2), 52 Stat. 57.]

(e) Special State acreage allotment of four percent of State acreage allotment. In addition to the State acreage allotment, a special State acreage allotment (hereinafter referred to as the "four-percent State reserve") equal to four percent of the State acreage allotment shall be established for each State for apportionment as set forth in section 204(a), (b), (d), (e), and (f). [Sec. 344(g), 52 Stat. 203.]

(f) Increase to provide for minimum farm acreage allotments. There shall be available in each State for allotment to farms that number of acres equal to the total amount by which farm acreage allotments in the State are increased as set forth in section 204(h), relating to certain minimum and maximum farm acreage allotments. This increase shall be in addition to the State acreage allotment and the four-percent State reserve. [Sec. 344(h), 52 Stat. 57, 203 and 586, and 53 Stat. 512, 853.]

Sec. 203 County Acreage Allotments

(a) Regular county acreage allotments. The State acreage allotment (less that part set aside under section 202(d) for apportionment to new farms) shall be apportioned among the counties in the State on the basis of the sum of (1) the acreage therein planted to cotton during the five years 1937 to 1941 and (2), in the applicable years, the acreage therein diverted from the production of cotton under agricultural adjustment and conservation programs, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage, during such five-year period. The acreage allotment for each county to which an allotment is so apportioned shall be increased by the number of acres, if any, required to provide an acreage allotment for each such county of not less than 60 percent of the sum of (1) the acreage therein planted to cotton in 1937 and (2) the acreage therein diverted from the production of cotton in 1937 under the agricultural conservation program. [Sec. 344(c)(1), Sec. 344(e)(1), 52 Stat. 57 and 58.]

(b) Administrative areas. If in any county there are one or more areas which, because of difference in types, kinds, and productivity of the soil or other conditions, should be treated separately in order to prevent discrimination, each such area shall, in accordance with applicable instructions, be designated by the county committee as an administrative area, and the county acreage allotment shall be apportioned among such areas (1) on the basis of the acreage in each such area planted to cotton in 1937 plus the acreage therein diverted from the production of cotton in 1937 under the agricultural conservation program or (2), if conditions affecting the acreage planted to cotton were not reasonably uniform throughout the county in 1937, on the basis of the cotton base acreage in each such area which was or could have been established in 1937 under the agricultural conservation program. [Sec. 344(f), 52 Stat. 57, 203, 586.]

Sec. 204 Apportionment of Acreage Allotments
Among Established Farms

(a) Acreage available for allotment. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees established in the county, shall apportion, in the manner set forth in this section, acreage allotments among all farms in the county on which cotton was planted in any one or more of the three years 1940 to 1942. The acreage allotments to be apportioned among such farms shall consist of (1) the regular county acreage allotment, consisting of an apportionment of the State acreage allotment made to the county, with such increase in the county acreage allotment as is necessary to provide for the county a minimum acreage allotment of not less than 60 percent of the planted plus diverted cotton acreage in the county in 1937, plus any acreage apportioned to the county from the four-percent State reserve in supplementing county allotments which are determined, in accordance with applicable instructions, to be inadequate and unrepresentative, and (2) a distributive part, applicable to the county, of the four-percent State reserve. This distributive part shall be the sum of the acreage allotted to farms in the county, insofar as the amount of the four-percent State reserve will permit, under the following conditions in the order listed: (a) in supplying any deficiency in the regular county acreage allotment for the making of initial acreage allotments not exceeding five acres for each such farm; (b) in supplementing any acreage allotment made to any farm out of the regular county acreage allotment which, in consequence of the making of such initial acreage allotments, is inadequate and unrepresentative, and (c) in supplementing any acreage allotment made to any farm under this section which the county committee determines, in accordance with applicable instructions, is inadequate and unrepresentative. The committee shall not establish any farm acreage allotment which is not covered by the allotments mentioned above, except that after but not before the apportionment among farms of all the allotments mentioned above in this paragraph an additional farm acreage allotment shall be made, as set forth in paragraph (h), to any farm in respect to which the acreage allotment otherwise made is less than the minimum acreage allotment set forth in paragraph (h). The term "planted plus diverted cotton acreage,"

as used in this section, shall be taken to mean the sum of the acreage planted to cotton and the acreage diverted from cotton production under agricultural adjustment or conservation programs. [Sec. 344(d), (e), (f), (g), (h), 52 Stat. 58, 203, and 586.]

(b) Initial farm acreage allotments. The regular county acreage allotment shall be first apportioned among farms on which cotton was planted in any one or more of the three years 1940 to 1942, and in making such apportionment there shall be first established for each such farm an initial acreage allotment equal to the highest planted plus diverted cotton acreage on the farm in any of the three years 1940 to 1942 provided that no initial allotment shall exceed five acres for any such farm. These allotments shall be known as initial allotments and are referred to accordingly in this section. Any deficiency in the amount of the regular county acreage allotment for the making of such initial allotments shall be supplied by the use of the four-percent State reserve insofar as such reserve will permit for the county. [Sec. 344(d)(1), Sec. 344(g)(1), 52 Stat. 58 and 203.]

(c) Reserve for small farms. In the event that the regular county acreage allotment is more than sufficient to make the initial allotments, there shall be set aside for increase of allotments to small farms, as set forth in paragraph (g), an amount of not more than three percent of that amount of the regular county acreage allotment which remains after making the initial allotments. [Sec. 344(d)(2), 52 Stat. 58.]

(d) Apportionment on the basis of tilled land. The remainder of the regular county acreage allotment, plus the additional allotment, if any, made to the county from the four-percent State reserve pursuant to paragraph (a), shall be apportioned among all farms on which the highest planted plus diverted cotton acreage in any of the three years 1940 to 1942 was more than five acres. The acreage thus to be apportioned to each such farm shall, together with the initial allotment made to the farm, be a percentage (which shall be the same percentage for all farms in the county or administrative area within the county) of the acreage on the farm in 1942 which was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding therefrom the acreage devoted to the production of sugarcane for sugar, wheat, tobacco, or rice for market, or of wheat or rice for feeding to livestock for market. [Sec. 344(d)(3), 52 Stat. 58.]

(e) Increases as a result of making initial farm acreage allotments. If, as a result of the making of initial allotments, the farm acreage allotments for farms made in accordance with paragraph (d) are substantially smaller than the farm acreage allotments which would have been made without regard to any provision for the making of initial allotments, the farm acreage allotments to such farms shall be increased to the acreage which would have resulted in the absence of any provision for the making of initial allotments, insofar as the remainder, if any, of the four-percent State reserve will permit for the county after the making of initial allotments. [Sec. 344(g)(2), 52 Stat. 203 and 53 Stat. 853.]

(f) Increases in view of past production. After allotments have been made from the four-percent State reserve as provided in paragraphs (b) and (e), one-half of the remainder, if any, of such reserve, less the additional allotment, if any, made to all counties in the State from the four-percent State reserve pursuant to paragraph (a), shall be apportioned to farms for which the acreage allotment otherwise determined is less than 50 percent of the planted plus diverted cotton acreage on the farm in 1937, and the other one-half of the remainder, if any, of such reserve shall be available for increasing the allotments for any farms which are determined, in accordance with applicable instructions, to be inadequate and not representative in view of past production on the farm: Provided, That the cotton acreage allotment for any farm shall not be increased under this paragraph (f) above 40 percent of the acreage on such farm in 1942 which was tilled or was in regular rotation. [Sec. 344(g)(3), 52 Stat. 203 and 53 Stat. 853.]

(g) Distribution of reserve for small farms. Any farm acreage allotment made as aforesaid of more than five acres, but not exceeding 15 acres, may be increased from the reserve of not more than three percent of the county acreage allotment mentioned in paragraph (c). In making such increase due consideration shall be given to, and such allotments shall be made on the basis of, the land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton. [Sec. 344(d)(2), 52 Stat. 58.]

(h) Certain minimum and maximum farm acreage allotments. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, (1) the farm acreage allotment made to any farm shall not exceed the highest planted plus diverted cotton acreage in any of the three years 1940 to 1942 and (2) any farm acreage allotment which after but not before the apportionment of all acreage allotments, as provided in the foregoing paragraphs of this section, is less than 50 percent of the planted plus diverted cotton acreage on the farm in 1937 shall be increased to such amount, provided that such increase shall not be so made as to raise the farm acreage allotment above 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which in 1942 was tilled or was in regular rotation. The acreage allotments required to effect this minimum provision shall be in addition to all acreage allotments represented by the regular county acreage allotment and by the four-percent State reserve. [Sec. 344(d)(3), (g), and (h), 52 Stat. 58, 203, and 586 and 53 Stat. 512 and 853.]

(i) Use of 1942 allotment for 1943. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency (Cotton 708 - Part I for the particular region), the 1943 farm acreage allotment shall be the 1942 acreage allotment adjusted for any change in tilled acreage or highest planted plus diverted cotton acreage. [Sec. 344(d)-(i), 52 Stat. 58, 203, 204, 586, and 53 Stat. 512, 853.]

(j) Reallocation of allotments due to displacement of producers. Except as provided in the next succeeding paragraph, the cotton allotment for any land which is removed from agricultural production because of acquisition by a State or Federal agency or for use in connection with the war effort shall be available to the State committee for use in providing equitable allotments for farms on which cotton was grown in one or more of the three years 1940 through 1942 and which are operated by persons who were producers of such crop on the land so removed from agricultural production. Insofar as possible the allotments for farms operated by such persons shall compare with the allotments for other farms in the locality taking into consideration the allotment for the land removed from agricultural production.

The cotton allotment determined, or which would have been determined, for any land acquired in 1940 or thereafter by any Federal agency for war purposes shall be placed in a State pool and shall be used only for making equitable allotments for farms owned or acquired by owners dispossessed by a Federal agency because of acquisition of the farm for war purposes. The allotment made for any such farm, including farms on which cotton was not planted during any of the three years 1940 through 1942, shall compare with the allotments established for other farms in the same area which are similar except for the past acreage of cotton, taking into consideration the character and adaptability of the soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton. [Sec. 344(j), 56 Stat. 52.]

(k) Reapportionment of unused farm acreage allotments. After making the allotments under this section, any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms which it is determined, in accordance with applicable instructions in Cotton 708, will not be planted to cotton in 1943 shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be apportioned in accordance with said instructions, preference being given to farms in the same county receiving allotments which are inadequate and not representative in view of the past production of cotton on each farm. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the acreage shall be apportioned to those farms designated by the county committee. In designating the farm to which the apportionment is to be made, the county committee shall consider only the character and adaptability of the soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton and the need of the operator of such farm for an additional allotment to meet the requirements of the families engaged in the production of cotton in 1943 on the farm. Any transfer of allotments for 1943 as set forth in this paragraph shall not affect apportionment for any subsequent year. [Sec. 344(h), 52 Stat. 57, 203, 586, and 53 Stat. 512, 853.]

Sec. 205 Apportionment of Acreage Allotments Among New Farms

The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees, shall, in accordance with applicable instructions in Cotton 708, apportion among farms for which an application for a farm acreage allotment

was made in writing within the time limit prescribed therefor by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and on which cotton was not planted in any of the three years 1940 to 1942 and on which cotton will be planted in 1943 the distributive part, applicable to the county, of acreage allotments which constitute a reserve of not more than one percent of the State acreage allotment. The basis of the apportionment shall be the land, labor, and equipment available on the farm for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton thereon, taking into consideration the applicant's intention to plant cotton in 1943 on the farm. As a reflection of the several factors to be taken into consideration, the acreage on the farm which was tilled in 1942 or will be tilled in 1943, as determined by the county committee, will be the basic index of the farm's capacity for cotton production: Provided, That the allotment shall not exceed an acreage equal to 50 percent of the county percentage factor, determined under paragraph (d), times the tilled acreage in the farm used in determining the cotton acreage allotment, except that (i) for any such farm with respect to which the county committee's recommendation of an allotment is less than three acres, such recommendation shall be the cotton acreage allotment for the farm if the State reserve for new farms is sufficient therefor, or for any such farm with respect to which the county committee's recommendation of an allotment is three acres or more the allotment for the farm shall not be less than three acres if the State reserve for new farms is sufficient therefor, taking into consideration also the local committee's recommendation, and (ii) for a farm on which the operator was, in 1942, a producer of cotton on land subsequently removed from agricultural production because of acquisition by a State or Federal agency for use in connection with the National Defense Program, the county cotton factor times the tilled acreage for the farm may be regarded as the basic index for the farm's capacity for cotton production.

(a) Increase of acreage allotments on established farms and new farms. The acreage allotment for 1943 established pursuant to the provisions of section 204 or 205 shall be increased by 10 percent. [Sec. 344(c) (2), 371(b) and (c), 52 Stat. 57.]

Sec. 206 Normal Yields.

A normal yield per acre of lint cotton shall be determined for each farm for which a farm acreage allotment is established as follows:

(a) Yields based on reliable records. Where reliable records of the actual average yield of lint cotton per acre for all of the five years 1937 to 1941 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield per acre of lint cotton for the farm shall be the average of such yields, adjusted, in accordance with applicable instructions in Cotton 708, for abnormal weather conditions.

(b) Appraised yields. If for any year of the five-year period 1937 to 1941 (1) records of the actual average yield are not available, or (2) there was no actual yield because cotton was not planted in such year, the normal yield per acre of lint cotton for the farm shall be appraised by the county committee, taking into consideration the normal yield for the county, the yield in the years for which data are available, and the rainfall, temperature, and other weather conditions during the years for which data are available as compared with those for which data are not available, provided the appraised yield so obtained shall be adjusted in accordance with paragraph (c).

(c) Adjustments in appraised yields. The yields determined under this section shall be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields per acre of lint cotton determined for all farms in the county (weighted by the cotton acreage allotments established for such farms) shall conform to but not exceed the county normal yield per acre of lint cotton established for 1943 by the War Food Administrator. [Sec. 301(b)(13)(B) and (E), 52 Stat. 38, 202.]

Sec. 207 Applicability of Detailed Instructions

The provisions of section 201 through section 206 shall be carried out in detail in accordance with the provisions of Part I, "Instructions for Determining 1943 Farm Cotton Acreage Allotments and Normal Yields," of the following instructions applicable to the regions indicated below:

Southern Region: Cotton 708-SR, "Instructions Pertaining to Cotton Marketing Quotas for 1943."

East Central Region: Cotton 708-EGR, "Instructions Pertaining to Cotton Marketing Quotas for 1943."

Western Region: Cotton 708-WR, "Instructions Pertaining to Cotton Marketing Quotas for 1943."

North Central Region: Cotton 708-NCR, "Instructions Pertaining to Cotton Marketing Quotas for 1943." [Sec. 375, 52 Stat. 66.]

PART III. FARM MARKETING QUOTAS

Sec. 301 Farm Marketing Quotas

(a) Amount of farm marketing quota. The farm marketing quota for any farm for the 1943-1944 marketing year shall be that number of pounds of lint cotton equal to the sum of the following: (1) the amount of the normal production or the actual production, whichever is the greater, of the farm acreage allotment, and (2) the amount of any carry-over penalty free cotton.

(b) Initial farm marketing quotas. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the amount of the normal production of the farm acreage allotment, plus the amount of any carry-over penalty free cotton, shall be the farm marketing quota for any farm unless and until it is determined by the county committee that the actual production in 1943 of the farm acreage allotment therefor is in excess of the normal production thereof. If the owner or operator refuses to permit measurements for any farm, the farm marketing quota therefor shall be the normal production of the farm acreage allotment therefor, plus the amount of carry-over penalty free cotton.

(c) Farm marketing quotas based on actual production. When the actual production in 1943 of the farm acreage allotment for any farm, as shown by satisfactory evidence such as the reports of cotton ginned from or produced on the farm, is found by the county committee to be in excess of the normal production of the farm acreage allotment, the farm marketing quota for the farm shall be adjusted upward by the amount by which the actual production of the farm acreage allotment exceeds the normal production thereof. Such adjustment shall be made as soon as practicable after all cotton produced on the farm in 1943 is harvested and satisfactory records pertaining to the amount thereof are presented to the county committee; however, intermediate adjustments for any farm may be made earlier if the adjustment is requested by the operator of the farm and determined by the county committee to be justifiable on the basis of the amount of cotton produced on the farm in 1943 that is harvested at the time of the request. Sec. 346(a), 52 Stat. 59,7

(d) Conversion of carry-over penalty cotton. Unmarketed cotton from previous crops which has not become carry-over penalty free cotton remains subject to the penalty applicable during the marketing year in which the cotton was produced. The rates of penalty for previous crops are as follows: 1938, 2 cents; 1939 and 1940, 3 cents; 1941, 7 cents; 1942, 8 cents. The amount of unmarketed cotton at the end of the 1942-1943 marketing year which, if marketed during that marketing year, would have been subject to penalty at a rate per pound less than the penalty rate applicable to cotton of the 1943 crop shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be regarded as having been converted, on the basis of the rate of penalty applicable to cotton of the 1943 crop, into such an amount thereof as is subject to such rate of penalty and such an amount thereof as is henceforth not subject to any penalty. The conversion is made by taking as carry-over penalty cotton subject to the rate of penalty applicable to cotton of the 1943 crop an amount of such unmarketed cotton which bears the same ratio to the total amount thereof as the lower rate of penalty bears to the rate of penalty applicable to the 1943 crop and by taking as carry-over penalty free cotton the remainder of such unmarketed cotton. Secs. 348 and 372, 52 Stat. 59 and 65, as amended by 55 Stat. 203.

Sec. 302 Notice of Farm Marketing Quotas

Immediately upon the establishment of farm acreage allotments and the determination of normal yields per acre of lint cotton for farms in

a county or other local administrative area, the county committee shall mail or deliver directly to the operator of each farm a written notice of the farm marketing quota for the farm. The notice shall contain the following statement: "To all persons who as operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper are interested in the above-described farm" (the farm for which the quota is established). Notice so given shall constitute notice to all such persons. The notice shall contain the amount of the farm acreage allotment and normal yield for the farm, together with a brief statement of the manner in which the amount of the farm marketing quota is determined pursuant to section 301. The notice shall contain also a brief statement of the procedure whereby application for review of the quota may be made under section 363 of the Act. A copy of each notice, containing a notation thereon of the date of mailing or delivering the notice to the operator of the farm, shall be kept among the permanent records of the county committee, and upon request a copy thereof, duly certified as true and correct, shall be furnished without charge to any person who as operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper is interested in the cotton produced in 1943 on the farm for which the notice is given. The county committee shall also mail or deliver directly to the operator of each new cotton farm for which it determines that no farm marketing quota will be established a similar written notice, informing the producers on such farm of its determination.

[Sec. 362, 52 Stat. 62.]

Sec. 303 Publication of Farm Acreage Allotments,
Normal Yields, and Farm Marketing Quotas

One copy of each notice of the farm marketing quota for farms in a county shall be placed in binders or folders and posted in the office of the county committee in a manner that will make the copies of the notices freely available for public inspection for a period of not less than 30 calendar days. At the end of such period the copies of the notices shall be filed in the office of the county committee and remain readily available for further public inspection. [Sec. 362, 52 Stat. 62.]

Sec. 304 Marketing Quotas in Effect

Marketing quotas shall be in effect during the 1943-1944 marketing year with respect to the marketing of cotton. Cotton produced in the calendar year 1943 shall be subject to the quotas in effect, notwithstanding that it may be marketed prior to August 1, 1943. [Sects. 345 and 347, 52 Stat. 58 and 59.]

Sec. 305 Successors-in-Interest

Any person who succeeds to the interest of a producer in a farm, or in a cotton crop, or in cotton for which a farm marketing quota was established shall, to the same extent as his predecessor, be entitled to all the rights and privileges incident to such marketing quota and be subject to the restrictions on the marketing of cotton. [Sec. 375(b), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 306 Marketing Quotas Not Transferable

A farm marketing quota is established for a farm and may not be assigned or otherwise transferred in whole or in part to any other farm. [Sec. 375(b), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 307 Review of Quotas

(a) Review committees. Any producer who is dissatisfied with the farm marketing quota established for his farm, or, in the case of a new cotton farm, with the action of the county committee in refusing to establish a farm marketing quota for such farm, may, by making written application within 15 calendar days after the mailing or delivery directly to him of the notice provided for in section 302, have such quota or determination reviewed by a local review committee composed of three farmers appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The review committee shall, upon proper application, review the action of the county committee. The review committee in determining any farm marketing quota shall, to the same extent as the county committee, be limited to the establishment of a farm marketing quota in the amount which, under the law and these regulations, should have been established. Unless such application is made within 15 days the original determination of the farm marketing quota shall be final so far as concerns the producers involved. All applications for review shall be made in accordance with the Review Regulations (38-AAA-2, Revised) issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. [Sec. 363 and 364, 52 Stat. 63.]

(b) Court review. If the producer is dissatisfied with the determination of the review committee, he may, within 15 days after the notice is mailed to him by registered mail, institute proceedings against the review committee to have the determination of the review committee reviewed by a court in accordance with section 365 of the Act. [Secs. 365 and 366, 52 Stat. 63.]

Sec. 308 Apportionment of Farm Marketing Quotas Among Producers

(a) Establishment of producer marketing quotas. The county committee shall apportion to each producer on a farm for which a farm marketing quota (hereinafter referred to as "farm quota(s)") is established a share of the farm quota, which shall be known as a "producer marketing quota" (hereinafter referred to as "producer quota(s)"). The sum of all producer quotas for any farm shall be the sum of the following: (1) the amount of the normal production or the actual production, whichever is the greater, of the farm acreage allotment, and (2) the amount of any carry-over penalty free cotton.

(b) Initial apportionment of producer quotas. The producer quota for each producer shall first be determined, as soon as practicable after measurements are made for the farm, to be that proportion of the normal production of the farm acreage allotment for the farm which his share of

the acreage planted to cotton in 1943 on the farm bears to the total acreage planted to cotton in 1943 on the farm. If measurements for any farm cannot be made, the initial producer quota for each producer shall be the amount determined by dividing the normal production of the farm acreage allotment for the farm equally among all producers on the farm.

(c) Intermediate reapportionment of producer quotas. If an intermediate adjustment in the farm quota based on actual production is made as set forth in section 301(c), the amount by which the farm quota is increased above the normal production of the acreage allotment shall be divided among the producers on the farm whose shares in the actual production thereon at that time exceed the amounts of the producer quotas apportioned to them under paragraph (b) in the proportion that each producer's excess production bears to the total amount of the excess production for all producers, provided that any producer quota as so increased shall not exceed the amount of the producer's share in the actual production at that time.

(d) Final reapportionment of producer quotas. After all cotton produced in 1943 on the farm is harvested and the amount of the farm quota is finally determined, the producer quota apportioned under paragraph (b) to any producer whose share in the actual production on the farm plus his carry-over penalty cotton is less than such producer quota shall be reduced to the amount of his share in the actual production plus his carry-over penalty cotton, and the reduced amount shall be his final producer quota. The amount by which such producer quotas were reduced, if any, plus the amount by which the farm quota is increased above the normal production of the acreage allotment shall be distributed to the other producers on the farm as hereinafter provided and the amount so distributed to each such producer, if any, plus the amount apportioned to him under paragraph (b) shall be his final producer quota.

(1) The amount available for distribution, or so much thereof as is necessary to provide a producer quota for each producer equal to his share in the actual production on the farm, whichever is the smaller, shall be divided among those producers on the farm whose shares in the actual production thereon exceed the amounts of the producer quotas apportioned to them under paragraph (b). Such division shall be made in the proportion that each such producer's excess production bears to the total amount of the excess production for all such producers.

(2) The remaining portion, if any, of the amount available for distribution, or so much thereof as is necessary to provide a producer quota for each producer equal to his share in the actual production on the farm plus the amount of his carry-over penalty cotton, whichever is the smaller, shall be divided among those producers who have carry-over penalty cotton which, together with their shares in the actual production on the farm, exceeds the sum of the amounts apportioned to them under paragraph (b) and subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. Such division shall be made in the proportion which each such producer's share in the actual production on the farm bears to the total production of all such producers.

(3) The remaining portion, if any, of the amount available for distribution shall be divided among the persons on the farm who are not engaged in the production of cotton in 1943, in the proportion that they have carry-over penalty cotton.

(e) Adjustments in producer quotas to provide for special conditions. If any producer on a farm complains in writing to the county committee, or if the county committee upon its own motion finds, that the apportionment of the farm quota to producers, as originally determined under paragraph (b), or as adjusted under paragraph (c) or (d), is not fair and reasonable, because of variations in productivity, the acreage planted to cotton by each producer, crop failure, or any other cause, and the county committee had good ground to believe that any complaint so made is well-founded, it shall review that apportionment made under paragraph (b) or (c) or (d) as the case may be, and if it finds that such apportionment is not fair and reasonable it shall reapportion the farm quota among the various producers on the farm in a manner which, in view of all the facts adduced, is fair and reasonable for all producers on the farm.

(f) Carry-over penalty free cotton. There shall be added to and made a part of any producer quota, as determined in accordance with this section, the amount of any carry-over penalty free cotton which the county committee determines, in accordance with applicable instructions, that the producer had on hand at the beginning of the marketing year.

(g) Underplanted farms in connection with which no producer has carry-over penalty cotton. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, if no producer on an underplanted farm has any carry-over penalty cotton, each producer shall be entitled to a share of the farm quota equal to the amount of his share in the cotton produced thereon in 1943 plus the amount of any carry-over penalty free cotton which he had on hand at the beginning of the marketing year. The county committee shall not apportion the farm quota for such farm among the producers thereon, as provided in the foregoing provisions of this section, unless and until an excess marketing card is to be issued to a producer on the farm.

[Sec. 375(b), 52 Stat. 66.]

PART IV. MEASUREMENT OF FARMS

Sec. 401 Provision for Measuring Farms

The county committee shall provide for the measuring of each farm in the county for which a farm acreage allotment was established, or on which cotton is planted in 1943. The measuring of any farm shall be done in accordance with the established procedure used by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. [Sec. 374, 52 Stat. 65.]

Sec. 402 Identification of Farms and Report of Measurements

The county committee shall assign to each farm, as operated in the calendar year 1943, a farm serial number for the 1943-1944 marketing year,

which shall not be changed, and all records pertaining to marketing quotas for the marketing year for such farm shall be identified by the farm serial number. The county committee shall keep a record of the measurements made on all farms and shall file with the State committee a written report, setting forth for each overplanted farm (1) the farm serial number, (2) the name of the operator, (3) the total acreage in cultivation, (4) the farm acreage allotment, (5) the acreage planted to cotton in 1943, and (6) the farm normal yield. [Sec. 374, 52 Stat. 65.]

PART V. MARKETING CARDS AND MARKETING CERTIFICATES

Sec. 501 Issuing White Marketing Cards

(a) Producers eligible to receive white cards. As soon as practicable after measurements have been made, as provided in section 401, the county committee shall, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section and section 902(b), cause a person designated by it to sign marketing cards and certificates on behalf of the county committee (hereinafter referred to as the "issuing officer") to issue a white marketing card (form Cotton 711) (hereinafter referred to as "white card") to the operator of each underplanted farm on which the county committee determines that there is no producer who has carry-over penalty cotton and, unless the county committee finds that it will not serve a useful purpose, to other producers on the farm. Each white card shall show (1) the name and address of the operator, (2) the name and address of the producer, if other than the operator, to whom issued, (3) the names of the State and county and the serial number of the farm, (4) the signature of the issuing officer, and (5) the countersignature of the operator or other producer to whom the white card is issued, or his duly authorized agent.

(b) Producers not eligible to receive white cards. A white card shall not be issued to any producer who is engaged in the production of cotton on any overplanted farm in the county or who has carry-over penalty cotton, except as provided for in section 901. If the county committee, or the State committee, determines that the issuance of an excess marketing card rather than the issuance of a white card to any producer with respect to any farm is necessary to enforce the provisions of the Act, a white card shall not be issued to or for him and an excess marketing card shall, in the manner otherwise provided for in these regulations, be issued to him and, if the county committee finds it necessary, to any other producer on any farm in which he has an interest as a cotton producer.

(c) Certificate that a white card was issued. The county committee shall, upon request, issue a certificate on form Cotton 411-A to any producer to whom a white card was issued and who desires to market cotton by telephone, telegraph, letter, or by any means or method other than directly to and in the presence of the buyer or transferee. Each certificate on form Cotton 411-A shall show (1) the name and address of the operator or producer to whom issued, (2) the names of the State and

county and the code number thereof and the serial number of the farm, (3) the serial number of the white card issued to the producer for the farm, and (4) the signature of the issuing officer. [Sec. 375(a), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 502 Issuing Excess Marketing Cards

(a) Producers eligible to receive excess marketing cards. As soon as practicable after it has been determined that (1) the farm is an overplanted farm, or (2) any producer thereon has any carry-over penalty cotton, or (3) the farm cannot be measured, the county committee shall issue an excess marketing card (form Cotton 712) (hereinafter referred to as "excess card") to each producer on the farm. Any excess card so issued shall show (1) the name and address of the operator, (2) the name and address of the producer, if other than the operator, to whom issued, (3) the names of the State and county and the code number thereof and the serial number of the farm, (4) the signature of the issuing officer, (5) the countersignature of the operator or other producer to whom issued, or his duly authorized agent, and (6) the amount of the producer quota for the producer as first determined under section 308(b), exclusive of any amount of carry-over penalty free cotton pledged by him to secure a Commodity Credit Corporation loan. The total of all producer quotas or the farm quota, as evidenced by the excess card or cards issued under this paragraph, shall not be greater than the normal production of the farm acreage allotment for the farm plus the amount of carry-over penalty free cotton designated to be marketed in connection with the farm, exclusive of any amount of carry-over penalty free cotton pledged as security for a Commodity Credit Corporation loan. An excess card shall likewise be issued to any person who is not engaged in cotton production in 1943 but who was engaged in the production of cotton in any prior marketing year and who has carry-over penalty free cotton, or carry-over penalty cotton, and any such excess card shall show the information specified above except that in lieu of the producer quota the amount of such cotton which may be marketed without penalty shall be shown thereon. When the county committee determines that cotton is being produced during the crop year 1943 on a new farm for which no farm quota can be established it shall issue an excess card to each producer on the farm showing thereon the word "None," or the amount of carry-over penalty free cotton which the producer has on hand which is not pledged as security for a Commodity Credit Corporation loan. Any excess card issued shall be accompanied with the certificates on forms Cotton 713 which are required to be executed as provided in these regulations by the producer and the buyer or transferee.

(b) Appointment of operator to receive excess card in trust for all producers. In cases where more than one person shares in the acreage planted to cotton in 1943 or is entitled to share in the farm quota, an excess card may be issued to the operator in trust for all of such persons for the full amount of the farm quota as determined under section 301(b) and the amount by which the farm quota is increased pursuant to section 301(c); provided that all such persons on the farm, including the

operator, agree on form Cotton 524 that an excess card may be so issued to the operator. In case an excess card is so issued to the operator, any penalties incurred by him and all other persons on the farm which are not in fact collected by the buyer or transferee of cotton marketed in connection with the farm shall be paid by the operator. The operator to whom an excess card is issued under this paragraph shall nevertheless make available to each person on the farm the amount of the producer quota to which such person is entitled under section 308 and such operator shall report to the county committee, as provided in section 805(d), the distribution of the farm quota among the producers on the farm. No agreement pursuant to this paragraph shall be recognized by the county committee if it has reason to believe that the customary or actual marketing practices on the farm are inconsistent with the agreement or that the rights of any person would be prejudiced by the issuance of the excess card to the operator. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to relieve, or shall relieve, any person of the liability for the payment of penalties incurred by him or to relieve, or shall relieve, the buyer of cotton of his liability to collect and remit any penalties as required by these regulations.

(c) Issuing excess cards on the basis of an increase in or additional reapportionment of the farm quota. (1) If the farm quota for the farm is increased above the normal production of the farm acreage allotment on the basis of the actual production thereof and is apportioned or reapportioned among the producers thereon, or the farm quota for the farm is not so increased but is reapportioned among the producers thereon on the basis of the actual production, the issuing officer may enter in the space provided on the excess card previously issued to each producer the amount by which his producer quota was increased pursuant to section 308 as a result of the additional apportionment or reapportionment of the farm quota. If an excess card was issued to the operator of the farm in trust for all producers on the farm, as provided in paragraph (b), and the farm quota for the farm is increased as provided in section 301(c), the issuing officer may enter in the space provided on the excess card previously issued to the operator the amount by which the farm quota is increased. The increase in the quota shall be evidenced further by entering the word "Additional" in the heading of the first unused certificate on form Cotton 713 and by entering thereon the amount by which the quota was increased, plus the unused portion of the quota for which the excess card originally was issued. The excess card and form Cotton 713 as altered in this manner shall be valid only if the excess card is signed and dated and form Cotton 713 is initialed by the issuing officer. Any other increases in the amount of the producer or farm quota shall be evidenced by an additional excess card issued to the producer or operator, as the case may be. An additional excess card issued under this paragraph shall be accompanied with the certificates on form Cotton 713 and shall otherwise show information comparable to that provided to be shown on the excess card originally issued to the producer under paragraph (a), or to the operator under paragraph (b), except that the word "Additional" shall be endorsed in bold characters across the face of the excess card.

(2) In the event a portion or all of a producer quota previously determined for a producer and evidenced by an excess card or cards issued to him is reapportioned among other producers on the farm, as provided in section 308, the county committee shall deduct the portion so reapportioned from the amount shown on the excess card or cards and the accompanying certificates on forms Cotton 713 previously issued to the producer by entering thereon the amount deducted and the amount of the reduced producer quota which is in excess of the amount of cotton previously marketed by or for the producer. The reduction in the amount of the producer quota shall be evidenced further by the signature or initials of the issuing officer opposite the entry on the excess card. Any excess card issued to any producer shall be returned by him to the county committee at the time a portion or all of this producer quota is reapportioned. In the event any producer fails or refuses to deliver to the county committee, within 15 calendar days after the date of a request in writing to do so, any excess card issued in evidence of a producer quota, a portion or all of which was reapportioned, the county committee shall forthwith cancel such marketing card and notify the producer that the marketing card is void and of no effect by depositing written notice of the cancellation in the United States mails, registered and addressed to the producer at his last-known address. A copy of such notice, containing a notation thereon of the date of mailing, shall be kept among the records of the county committee. The county committee shall immediately notify the ginners and buyers in the county that the marketing card is canceled and shall also notify the county committee of each adjoining county, which shall in turn notify the ginners and buyers in their respective counties.

(3) The farm quota or the total of all producer quotas with respect to any farm, as evidenced by excess cards issued under this paragraph and paragraph (a) or (b), shall not be greater than the amount of the farm quota for the farm determined as provided for in section 301.
[Sec. 375(a), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 503 Issuing Marketing Cards for Cotton Pledged
as Security for a Commodity Credit Corporation Loan

If any producer to whom an excess card was issued desires to market any carry-over penalty free cotton which is pledged as security for a Commodity Credit Corporation loan, the issuing officer shall, upon the producer's request, issue to him an excess card for the amount thereof which he desires to market. If the cotton so pledged is carry-over penalty cotton, the amount thereof shall be identified when marketed by the producer by the marketing card or cards issued to him as otherwise provided by these regulations. [Sec. 375(a), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 504 Issuing Marketing Cards for Multiple Farms

(a) Issuing white cards. In case a producer is engaged in 1943 in the production of cotton on more than one farm in a county (hereinafter

referred to as the "multiple farm producer") and all such farms are underplanted farms and the producers thereon do not have any carry-over penalty cotton, separate white cards shall be issued by the county committee for each of such farms in accordance with the provisions of section 501.

(b) Issuing excess cards. A multiple farm producer who has carry-over penalty cotton shall designate in writing for the marketing year one or more of his farms in connection with which the carry-over penalty cotton is to be marketed and thereafter, for the purposes of this paragraph, each farm so designated shall be treated as an overplanted farm for the purpose of issuing excess cards. In the event the producer fails or refuses to designate the farm or farms in connection with which the carry-over penalty cotton will be marketed, the county committee shall designate the farm or farms for this purpose and the designation so made shall be final and conclusive unless, within 15 days after the mailing of the notice of the designation to the producer, the producer designates in writing a different farm or farms in connection with which the carry-over penalty cotton will be marketed. In case all of the farms in the county on which the producer is engaged in 1943 in the production of cotton are overplanted farms, separate excess cards shall be issued as provided in section 502 by the issuing officer to all producers on each of such farms. In case one or more but not all of the farms in the county on which the producer is engaged in 1943 in the production of cotton are overplanted farms, marketing cards shall be issued as follows:

(1) No marketing card shall be issued to or for the multiple farm producer with respect to any underplanted farm, except that, upon his request an excess card for the amount of his producer quota in connection therewith may be issued to him. White cards may be issued to all other producers on such underplanted farms unless the county committee finds that, in order to enforce the provisions of the Act, an excess card shall be issued to all producers, including the multiple farm producer, for such underplanted farms.

(2) An excess card shall be issued, as provided in section 502, to the multiple farm producer and to all other producers on each overplanted farm.

(c) Farms in other counties. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, if an excess card is issued to a producer who is engaged in 1943 in the production of cotton on farms in more than one county, the procedure outlined in this section for issuing marketing cards for multiple farms in a county shall be followed with respect to all such farms in a State if the county committees of the respective counties so agree, or if the State committee has reason to believe that the procedure would be necessary in order to enforce the provisions of the Act. If such a procedure is followed, the State committee may require any producer so affected to file with it a list of all farms on which he is

engaged in 1943 in the production of cotton, together with other pertinent data which are deemed to be necessary in enforcing the Act. [Sec. 375(a), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 505. Lost, Destroyed, or Stolen Marketing Cards or Certificates

(a) Report of loss, destruction, or theft. In case any marketing card or certificate issued to a producer is lost, destroyed, or stolen, any person having knowledge thereof shall, insofar as he be able, immediately notify the county committee of the following: (1) the name of the operator of the farm for which such marketing card or certificate was issued; (2) the name of the producer to whom the marketing card or certificate was issued, if someone other than the operator; (3) the serial number of the marketing card or certificate; (4) the kind of marketing card or certificate; and (5) whether in his knowledge or judgment it was lost, destroyed, or stolen and by whom.

(b) Investigation and findings of county committee. The county committee shall make or cause to be made a thorough investigation of the circumstances of such loss, destruction, or theft. If the county committee finds, on the basis of its investigation, that such marketing card or certificate was in fact lost, destroyed, or stolen, it shall cancel such marketing card or certificate by giving notice to the producer to whom the card or certificate was issued that it is void and of no effect. The notice to that effect shall be in writing, addressed to the producer at his last-known address, and deposited in the United States mails. If the county committee also finds that there has been no collusion or connivance in connection therewith on the part of the producer to or for whom the marketing card or certificate was issued, it shall issue to or for him a marketing card or certificate of the same kind and bearing the same name, information, and identification as the lost, destroyed, or stolen marketing card or certificate. If the marketing card found to have been lost, destroyed, or stolen was an excess card, the issuing officer shall enter on the duplicate marketing card a deduction for the amount of the cotton which the county committee determines was marketed by or for the producer to whom the marketing card was issued. Each marketing card or certificate issued under this section shall bear across its face in bold characters the word "Duplicate." In case a marketing card or certificate is canceled as provided for in this section, the county committee shall immediately notify the ginners and buyers in the county or in the immediate vicinity that the marketing card or certificate is canceled and of the issuance of any duplicate. A report of the findings and action of the county committee shall be kept among its records. Any ginner or buyer or any other person coming into possession or control of a canceled marketing card or certificate shall immediately return it to the county committee which issued it. [Sec. 375(a), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 506 Cancellation of Marketing Cards or Certificates Issued in Error

In the event any marketing card or certificate was erroneously issued, the producer to whom it was issued shall, upon request, forthwith return it to the county committee and it shall be forthwith canceled by the county committee by endorsing thereon in bold characters the notation "Canceled." The county committee shall notify the producer that it is void and of no effect by depositing written notice of the cancellation in the United States mails, registered and addressed to the producer at his last-known address. A copy of the notice, containing a notation thereon of the date of mailing, shall be kept among the records of the county committee. The county committee shall immediately notify the ginners and buyers in the county, or in the immediate vicinity, that the marketing card or certificate is canceled. [Sec. 375(a), 52 Stat. 66.]

PART VI. IDENTIFICATION OF COTTON

Sec. 601 Time and Manner of Identification

Each producer who markets cotton which is subject to these regulations shall, at the time of marketing the cotton, identify the cotton as subject to or not subject to the marketing restrictions and penalties provided in the Act by presenting to the buyer or transferee the marketing card or certificate issued to or for the producer with respect to the cotton. Each buyer or transferee who buys or receives cotton from the producer thereof shall, at the time the cotton is marketed to him, require the producer to present the marketing card or certificate issued to or for the producer with respect to the cotton. All cotton marketed by a producer without the identification prescribed in these regulations shall be taken by the buyer or transferee thereof as cotton in excess of the marketing quota, and the buyer of such cotton shall, and the transferee of such cotton may, collect and remit the marketing penalty. [Sec. 375(a), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 602 Identification by White Cards

(a) Cotton marketed directly to and in the presence of the buyer or transferee. A white card shall, when presented to the buyer or transferee by the producer to whom it was issued, be accepted by the buyer or transferee as evidence to him that the cotton with respect to which the white card was issued may be marketed without payment or collection of any penalty at the time of marketing.

(b) Cotton not marketed directly to and in the presence of the buyer or transferee. In cases where the marketing of cotton is effected by telephone, telegraph, or mail, or by any means or method other than directly to and in the presence of the buyer or transferee, a certificate on form Cotton 411-A, properly executed by the county committee and the producer to whom it was issued, shall, when presented by the producer to the buyer or transferee, be accepted by the buyer or transferee as evidence to him that the cotton may be marketed without the payment or collection of any penalty at the time of marketing. [Sec. 375(a), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 603 Identification by Excess Cards

(a) Cotton marketed directly to and in the presence of the buyer or transferee. An excess card, together with the accompanying certificates on form Cotton 713, shall, when presented to the buyer or transferee by the producer to whom they were issued, be accepted by the buyer or transferee as evidence to him that the cotton with respect to which the excess card was issued is cotton the marketing of which is not subject to the marketing penalty until the amount identified by such excess card and marketed thereunder is equal to the farm or producer quota shown on such card and thereafter as evidence to him of the fact that such cotton is cotton the marketing of which is subject to the marketing penalty.

(b) Cotton not marketed directly to and in the presence of the buyer or transferee. In cases where the marketing of cotton is effected by telephone, telegraph, or mail, or by any means or method other than directly to and in the presence of the buyer or transferee, a certificate on form Cotton 713, properly executed by the producer to whom it was issued, shall, when presented by the producer to the buyer or transferee, be accepted by the buyer or transferee as evidence to him that an excess card was issued to the producer and that so much of the cotton identified by the certificate which is not in excess of the unused farm or producer quota shown thereon is not subject to the marketing penalty and that so much of the cotton identified thereby which is in excess of the unused farm or producer quota shown thereon is subject to the marketing penalty.
[Sec. 375(a), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 604 Identification of Long Staple Cotton

A certificate on Form 1, "Cotton Classification Memorandum," or Form A, "Sample Cotton Classification Memorandum," executed by the Board of Cotton Examiners of the War Food Administration, to the effect that the staple of cotton covered by such memorandum is 1-1/2 inches or more in length shall, when presented by the producer to the buyer or transferee, be accepted by the buyer or transferee as evidence to him that cotton covered thereby is not subject to the penalty. A form Cotton 527, issued by the county committee to the producer, shall, when presented to the buyer or transferee in connection with the marketing of Sea Island or American-Egyptian cotton, be accepted by the buyer or transferee as evidence to him that cotton covered thereby is not subject to the penalty, provided that such cotton has been or will be ginned on a roller gin and that both the producer and the buyer or transferee certify that to the best of their knowledge and belief such cotton staples or will staple, when ginned on a roller gin, 1-1/2 inches or more in length. [Sects. 350 and 375(a), 52 Stat. 60 and 66.]

PART VII. PENALTIES

Sec. 701 Amount of Penalties

The rate of penalty is 50 percent of the basic rate of the Commodity Credit Corporation loan on cotton for cooperators for the marketing year. The rate of penalty for the 1943-1944 marketing year shall be ____ cents per pound. Any producer who markets cotton during the current marketing year in excess of the farm quota, or in excess of his share of such quota, as the case may be, shall be subject to such penalty for each excess pound marketed regardless of the year in which the cotton was produced. However, any unmarketed cotton at the end of the 1942-1943 marketing year which, if marketed during such marketing year would have been subject to penalty, shall be converted as provided in section 301(d).

All cotton which is not identified, as provided in these regulations, at the time of marketing, as free of marketing penalties or which is marketed without the use of the means of identification prescribed in these regulations shall be taken to be in excess of the farm quota, and the amount of the penalty to be collected thereon by the buyer or transferee shall be an amount equal to the 1943-1944 rate of penalty multiplied by the number of pounds marketed. [Secs. 348 and 372, 52 Stat. 59 and 65 as amended by 55 Stat. 203.]

Sec. 702 Payment and Collection of Penalties

(a) Time when penalties become due. The penalty shall be due at the time the cotton is marketed by sale, barter, exchange, or gift inter vivos. Cotton shall be deemed to be sold when either title to or actual or constructive possession of the cotton is delivered by or on behalf of the producer or any part of the purchase price is paid. Cotton shall be deemed to have been marketed by barter or exchange when it is delivered to the transferee of the cotton by actual or constructive delivery or the transferer has received any part of the property, goods, or services for which the cotton is being bartered or exchanged. Cotton shall be deemed to have been marketed by gift inter vivos when there is an actual or constructive delivery of the cotton to the transferee during the lifetime of the producer. Cotton shall be deemed to have been marketed in processed form when the producer, or some person on his behalf, converts cotton into an article of trade and thereby causes the cotton to lose its identity as seed cotton or lint cotton. An article of trade within the meaning of this provision is any article made in whole or in part from cotton for the purpose of marketing such article.

(b) Persons liable for collection and payment of penalties. The penalty in connection with the marketing of cotton by sale to any person within the United States shall be collected by the buyer at the time of sale. The penalty in connection with the marketing of cotton by sale to any person not within the United States or by barter or exchange or gift inter vivos shall be paid by the producer. In the case of a barter or exchange or gift inter vivos, the penalty may be collected by the person to whom such cotton is transferred, if the

producer and the transferee of such cotton agree, as evidenced by the form Cotton 713 covering the transaction, that the penalty shall be collected by the transferee as in the case of the marketing of cotton by sale to any person within the United States. The penalty, if any, due in connection with the marketing of any cotton produced on any farm for which a white card is issued shall not be collected by the buyer or transferee of such cotton but shall be paid by the producer. The penalty, if any, due upon cotton marketed in processed form within the meaning of paragraph (a) shall be paid by the producer or, if the producer and the buyer or transferee agree, the buyer or transferee of the article of trade into which the cotton was converted may collect and remit the penalty.

(c) Payment of a penalty prior to the marketing of cotton. Any penalty which would be incurred by any producer upon the marketing of cotton may be paid prior to the time such cotton is marketed, and the treasurer of the county committee for the county in which such cotton was produced shall receive the penalty as in the case of other penalties.

(d) Manner of collection. The penalty may be collected by the buyer by receiving the amount thereof from the producer or by deducting from the purchase price of the cotton the amount of the penalty due with respect to the marketing thereof. The penalty may be collected by the transferee by receiving the amount thereof from the producer.

(e) Issuance of receipts for penalties collected. Any buyer or transferee of cotton who, as provided for in paragraph (b), collects the penalty with respect to the marketing of cotton shall issue a receipt to the producer from whom the penalty is collected. [Secs. 372 and 375, 52 Stat. 65 and 66.]

Sec. 703 Remittance of Penalties to the Treasurer
of the County Committee

(a) Time of remittance. The penalty shall be remitted not later than 30 calendar days next succeeding the day on which the cotton was marketed by the producer. For and on behalf of the War Food Administrator, the treasurer of the county committee for the county in which the farm on which the cotton was produced is located, or the treasurer of the county committee to whom the report in connection with cotton marketed without the use of the means of identification prescribed by these regulations is made, shall receive the penalty and issue to the person remitting the penalty a receipt therefor on form Cotton 419 or form Cotton 419-A.

(b) Form of remittance. The penalty shall be remitted only in legal tender or by draft, check, or money order drawn payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States. All drafts, checks, or money orders tendered in payment of the penalty shall be received by the treasurer of the county committee subject to collection and payment

at par, and any receipt issued in connection therewith as provided for in paragraph (a) shall bear a notation to that effect and a description of the draft, check, or money order.

(c) Interest in case of delayed remittance. There shall be due and remitted interest on the amount of penalty due at 6 per centum per annum from the date next succeeding the day on which the cotton was marketed by the producer until the date of remittance in case the remittance is not made within 30 calendar days after the cotton was marketed. [Sec. 372, 52 Stat. 65.]

Sec. 704 Refunds of Money in Excess of the Penalty

(a) Conditions under which refunds may be made. The county committee and the treasurer of the county committee, upon their own motion or upon the request of any person who has paid money in connection with the marketing of cotton for the farm, shall review the amount of money paid in connection with the marketing of cotton to determine whether the amount so paid is in excess of that due as the penalty for one or more of the following reasons:

(1) The money was received in connection with the marketing of cotton which was not marketed in excess of the farm or producer marketing quota as finally determined or apportioned;

(2) The money was received in connection with the marketing of cotton produced on a farm for which the farm quota was increased by a determination of a review committee appointed by the War Food Administrator or as a result of a court review of the determination of the review committee;

(3) The money was received in connection with the marketing of cotton produced in 1943 on a farm for which a farm acreage allotment was established for such year and on which the total amount of lint cotton produced in 1943 did not exceed 1,000 pounds;

(4) The money was received in connection with the marketing of cotton the staple of which is 1-1/2 inches or more in length;

(5) The money was received in connection with the marketing of cotton grown for experimental purposes only by a publicly owned agricultural experiment station; or

(6) The money was received through error.

No refund of money shall be made under this section unless the money has been remitted to the treasurer of the county committee and transmitted by him to the secretary of the State committee but has not been covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States. No refund of money shall be made unless and until the interest of every person on

the farm in the money received in connection with the marketing of cotton is determined. No refund of money shall be made if it is determined that the amount thereof was collected or remitted by the buyer in connection with the marketing of cotton which was not identified when marketed by or for the producer thereof by a marketing card or certificate as provided in these regulations, unless and until all records and reports in connection therewith are made and the producer establishes the fact that the burden of the payment of the penalty was borne by him. No refund shall be made to any buyer of any funds received from him which he collected or remitted or was under a duty to collect or remit in connection with cotton purchased by him.

(b) Determination of amounts of refunds. The county committee and the treasurer of the county committee shall determine the total amount of the penalty incurred with respect to the marketing of cotton in excess of the farm quota for the farm, and, on the basis of the apportionment or reapportionment of the farm quota among the producers on the farm, shall determine the total amount of money received from each producer and the total amount of the penalty incurred by each producer in connection with the marketing of cotton with respect to the farm. If money has been received in connection with the marketing of cotton by any person other than the producer by or for whom it was produced, and the person from whom the money was received has been reimbursed therefor, either by deducting the amount thereof from the purchase price of the cotton or otherwise, any refund under this section shall be made to the person who actually bore the burden of the payment. If the person from whom the money was received has not been reimbursed therefor, no refund under this section shall be made to him for so much of the money received as may be necessary to cover the amount of the penalty incurred with respect to the marketing of the cotton. If the money received with respect to the farm is in excess of the total amount of the penalty incurred by the several producers in connection with the farm, the county committee and the treasurer of the county committee shall determine for each person the amount borne by him which is in excess of that due as the penalty and which, insofar as the sum in excess of the penalty incurred with respect to the farm and the amounts of such excess due other producers on the farm will permit, may be certified for refund to such person. If the county committee and the treasurer of the county committee find that the money received with respect to the farm is not in excess of the total amount of the penalty incurred, no refund under this section shall be made. The total amount of any refunds under this section shall not exceed the amount by which the total collections for the farm exceed the total penalties incurred by the producers on the farm. The county committee shall make or require to be made any investigation or hold any hearing it deems necessary for a proper settlement of any case arising under this section.

(c) Certification of refunds. At least one member of the county committee, acting for the committee, and the treasurer of the county committee shall certify to the State committee the amount which the county

committee and the treasurer of the county committee determined may be refunded to each person with respect to the farm. The secretary of the State committee shall cause to be certified to the Chief Disbursing Officer of the Treasury Department for payment such amounts as are approved. [Sec. 372(b), 52 Stat. 65.]

Sec. 705 Deposit of Funds

All funds received by the treasurer of the county committee in connection with the marketing of cotton shall be scheduled and transmitted by him on the day received, or not later than the morning of the next succeeding business day, to the secretary of the State committee, who shall cause such funds to be deposited to the credit of a special deposit account with the Treasurer of the United States in the name of the Chief Disbursing Officer of the Treasury Department (hereinafter referred to as "special deposit account"). In the event the funds so received are in the form of cash, the treasurer of the county committee shall purchase a postal money order in the amount thereof, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States. The expense incurred by the treasurer of the county committee in purchasing postal money orders shall be paid by him in accordance with existing procedure from the funds provided for the administrative expenses of the county agricultural conservation association. The treasurer of the county committee shall make and keep a record of each amount received by him, showing the name of the person who remitted the funds, the identification of the farm or farms in connection with which the funds were received, and the names of the producer or producers who marketed the cotton in connection with which the funds were remitted. As soon as practicable after the farm quota for any farm has been finally apportioned or reapportioned among the producers thereon as provided in section 308, the county committee and the treasurer of the county committee shall review the amount of the funds received for the farm and notify the secretary of the State committee of the amounts thereof which are penalties to be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States and the amounts thereof tendered in excess of the amount due as the penalty. The secretary of the State committee shall cause to be scheduled for transfer from the special deposit account and covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States the amount of the penalties so determined. Whenever a treasurer of the county committee is succeeded in office, the secretary of the State committee shall cause the records and accounts of the former treasurer to be audited. [Sec. 372(b), 52 Stat. 65.]

Sec. 706 Refund of Penalties

Whenever, pursuant to a claim filed with the War Food Administrator within the time prescribed by law after payment to him of the penalty collected from any person, the War Food Administrator finds the penalty was erroneously, illegally, or wrongfully collected, he shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to the claimant, in accordance

with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, such amount as the War Food Administrator finds the claimant is entitled to receive as a refund of all or a portion of the penalty. Any claim filed with the War Food Administrator pursuant to this section shall be made in accordance with regulations prescribed by him. [Sec. 372(c), 52 Stat. 204, 54 Stat. 728.]

Sec. 707 Report of Violations and Court Proceedings to Collect Penalty

It shall be the duty of the county committee to report in writing to the State committee forthwith each case of failure or refusal to pay or collect the penalty or to remit the same to the War Food Administrator when collected. It shall be the duty of the State committee to report each such case in writing in quintuplicate to the War Food Administration, with a view to the institution of proceedings by the United States Attorney for the appropriate district, under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, to collect the penalties, as provided for in section 376 of the Act. [Sec. 376, 52 Stat. 66.]

PART VIII. RECORDS AND REPORTS

Sec. 801 Records to be Kept and Reports to be Submitted by Ginners

(a) Nature of record and report. Each ginner shall, in conformity with section 373(a) of the Act, keep the records and make the reports hereinafter prescribed which the War Food Administrator hereby finds to be necessary in order to carry out, with respect to cotton, the provisions of Title III of the Act. The records shall be kept and the reports shall be made in accordance with forms prescribed by the Chief and shall show the following information with respect to each bale or lot of cotton ginned by the ginner or marketed or delivered to him for any purpose:

(1) the serial number of the farm on which the cotton was produced; (2) the date of ginning or, in the case of seed cotton marketed by the producer, the date of marketing; (3) the name of the operator of the farm on which the cotton was produced; (4) the name of the producer of the cotton, (5) the county and State in which the farm on which the cotton was produced is located; (6) the gin bale number or mark; (7) the gross weight of each bale or lot of cotton less than a bale ginned by the ginner, together with the share, expressed in pounds, of each producer having an interest in such cotton; (8) in the case of seed cotton marketed by the producer, the number of pounds of such cotton and the estimated or known amount of lint cotton therein, together with the share, expressed in pounds, of each producer having an interest in such cotton; (9) the nature of the bagging and ties used on each bale; (10) the name of any person other than the producer, but including the ginner, for whom the cotton is ginned; and (11) in the case of seed cotton marketed by the producer, the serial number of the marketing card or certificate by which such cotton was identified when marketed. In the case of seed cotton marketed

by the producer to some person other than the ginner, the report of the ginner may consist of the original of the report referred to in section 802(k), which was prepared by the person to whom such seed cotton was marketed and the record of the ginner may consist of the copy of such report.

(b) Time of making reports. The ginning record provided for in paragraph (a) shall be made for each period beginning with the first day of each month and ending on the fifteenth day of such month, and for each period beginning with the sixteenth day of each month and ending on the last day of such month, during which any cotton from the 1943 crop or prior crop is ginned by the ginner, or during which he acquires any seed cotton from the producer or any other person. The record shall be delivered as a report to the treasurer of the county committee for the county in which the gin is located not later than five calendar days next succeeding the last day of the period covered by the report. A copy of such record shall be retained by the ginner for a period of not less than two calendar years beyond the calendar year in which the marketing year ends.

(c) Penalty for failure or refusal to keep records or make reports. Any ginner failing to keep any record or make any report as required by this section or making any false record or report shall, as provided for in section 373(a) of the Act, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 for each such offense. [Sec. 373(a), 52 Stat. 65.]

Sec. 802 Records to be Kept and Reports to be Submitted by Buyers.

(a) Necessity for records and reports. Each person who buys seed cotton or lint cotton from the producer thereof shall, in conformity with section 373(a) of the Act, keep the records and make the reports the War Food Administrator hereby finds to be necessary to enable him to carry out with respect to cotton the provisions of Title III of the Act.

(b) Nature of and availability of records. Each buyer shall keep, as a part of or in addition to the records maintained by him in the conduct of his business, a record which shall show with respect to each bale, or any lot of cotton less than a bale, which is purchased by him from the producer thereof the following information: (1) the name and address of the producer from whom the cotton was purchased; (2) the date on which the cotton was purchased; (3) the original gin bale number or, if there is no gin bale number, the gin bale mark or other information showing the origin or source of the cotton and, in the case of cotton purchased in the seed, the number of pounds of seed cotton and the known or estimated amount of lint in such seed cotton; (4) the number of pounds of lint cotton in each bale, or lot of cotton less than a bale, purchased from the producer; (5) the amount of any penalty required to

be collected under these regulations and the amount of any penalty collected in connection with the cotton purchased from the producer; and (6) the serial number or the marketing card or certificate by which the cotton was identified when marketed. It shall be presumed that the cotton was not identified in the manner provided in these regulations if the serial number of the marketing card or certificate does not appear on the records required by this paragraph. The record so made shall be kept available for examination and inspection by the War Food Administrator, or by any authorized representative of the War Food Administrator, for a period of not less than two calendar years beyond the calendar year in which the marketing year ends, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any report made or record kept pursuant to these regulations, or of obtaining the information required to be furnished in any report pursuant to these regulations but not so furnished. The county committee shall, upon the request of any buyer, furnish to him without cost blank copies of form Cotton 520 which may be used by him for the purpose of keeping the record required pursuant to this paragraph.

(c) Reports in connection with cotton not identified by marketing cards or certificates. The buyer of cotton which is not identified in the manner provided by these regulations when marketed shall, with respect to each purchase, make a written report on form Cotton 530 of the following information: (1) the name and address of the producer from whom the cotton was purchased; (2) the date on which the cotton was purchased; (3) the original gin bale number or, if there is no gin bale number, the gin bale mark or other information showing the origin or source of the cotton; (4) the net weight of each bale, or lot of cotton less than a bale; and (5) the amount of the penalty collected in connection with the cotton purchased. The report shall be executed in triplicate, one copy shall be given to the producer, one copy thereof shall be retained by the buyer, and the buyer shall mail or deliver the postal card copy thereof to the treasurer of the county committee whose address appears thereon.

(d) Reports in connection with cotton identified by forms Cotton 411-A. The buyer of cotton which is identified when marketed by a certificate on form Cotton 411-A, as provided in section 602(b), shall make a report in connection with the transaction by executing the original and postal card copy of the certificate on form Cotton 411-A and by mailing or delivering the postal card copy thereof to the treasurer of the county committee whose address appears thereon. The original of form Cotton 411-A shall be retained by the buyer.

(e) Reports in connection with cotton identified by excess cards. The buyer of cotton which is identified when marketed by an excess card, as provided in section 603(a), shall make a report in connection with the transaction by executing the accompanying certificate on form Cotton 713 in triplicate by entering thereon, in the spaces provided,

the following information: (1) the amount, if any, of the unused portion of the farm or producer quota; (2) the amount of lint cotton purchased from the producer in the particular transaction, which, in the case of baled cotton, shall be determined by deducting the weight of the bagging and ties from the gross weight and, in the case of seed cotton, shall be determined from the known or estimated amount of lint in the seed cotton; (3) that part of the farm or producer quota shown on the excess card and not marketed previously which remains after deducting therefrom the amount of lint cotton purchased from the producer in the particular transaction, or, if no such remainder exists after the deduction, the amount of lint cotton purchased from the producer in the particular transaction which is in excess of the farm or producer quota shown on the excess card which was not marketed previously; (4) the amount of the penalty, if any, which is due with respect to the lint cotton marketed in the particular transaction; (5) the gin bale numbers or marks of the cotton purchased in the particular transaction, or, in case cotton is purchased in the seed, the number of pounds of seed cotton followed by the words "pounds of seed cotton;" (6) the date on which the cotton was purchased; (7) the name of each producer having an interest in the cotton purchased and his share therein expressed in pounds; (8) the fact that the penalty due with respect to the lint cotton was or was not collected; (9) the State and county code number and the farm serial number; and (10) the name and address of the buyer and the name and address of the producer to whom the excess marketing card was issued. After the entries described above are made, the certificate on form Cotton 713 shall be signed by the buyer and producer, both of whom shall certify to the correctness of the entries. One copy of form Cotton 713 so executed shall be retained by the producer, the original thereof shall be retained by the buyer, and the buyer shall mail or deliver the postal card copy to the treasurer of the county committee whose address appears thereon. The buyer of cotton which is identified when marketed by the certificate on form Cotton 713, as provided in section 603(b), for cases where cotton is marketed by telephone, telegraph, or mail, or by any means or method other than directly to and in the presence of the buyer, shall make a report on form Cotton 713 in connection with the transaction in every respect as provided above with the exception that the information to be shown thereon shall be entered by the producer and examined by the buyer and the correctness thereof certified by both of them and that the copy thereof to be retained by the producer shall not be signed by the buyer.

(f) Long staple cotton. The buyer of cotton the staple of which is 1-1/2 inches or more in length and which is identified by a Form I or Form A executed by the Board of Cotton Examiners, as provided for in section 604, shall make a report in connection with the transaction by executing in triplicate the certificate on form Cotton 521 to the effect that the cotton was so identified and by retaining the original thereof, delivering a copy thereof to the producer and mailing or delivering the postal card copy thereof to the treasurer of the county committee whose address appears thereon. In the case of cotton not identified by a

Form 1 or Form A executed by the Board of Cotton Examiners, the buyer shall make a report as provided in paragraph (c), (e), or (g), as the case may be, except that in lieu thereof, if Sea Island or American-Egyptian cotton is marketed by a producer to whom a form Cotton 527 is issued, a report on such form Cotton 527 in connection with the transaction shall be acceptable, provided that the cotton has been or will be ginned on a roller gin and the buyer and the producer certify on such form that to the best of their knowledge and belief such cotton staples or will staple, when ginned on a roller gin, 1-1/2 inches or more in length. Such report on form Cotton 527 shall be made by executing the form in triplicate, retaining the original thereof, delivering a copy thereof to the producer, and mailing or delivering the postal card copy thereof to the treasurer of the county committee whose address appears thereon. A report pursuant to this paragraph (g) shall not be required if the cotton is identified when marketed by a white card, which is not marked "Penalty Secured," issued to the producer.

(g) Receipts to producers for penalties. Where the cotton is marketed directly to and in the presence of the buyer and is identified by an excess card, the copy of the executed form Cotton 713 retained by the producer shall be the receipt from the buyer to the producer for the penalty collected. Where the producer presents to the buyer a receipt, or receipts, describing the cotton purchased in the particular transaction, executed by the treasurer of the county committee on form Cotton 419-A, as evidence of the fact that the penalty in connection therewith was paid in advance, as provided in section 702(c), the buyer shall not collect the penalty and shall show in the records and reports otherwise required of him that the penalty was not collected and shall retain the original of the receipt on form Cotton 419-A. Where the cotton is not identified at the time of marketing, the producer's copy of the executed form Cotton 530 shall be the receipt from the buyer to the producer for the penalty collected. In all other cases where a penalty is required to be collected by the buyer, the buyer shall execute and deliver to the producer a receipt for the penalty. The buyer shall report the giving of each such receipt to the producer by forwarding a copy of the receipt to the treasurer of the county committee.

(h) Time for making reports. Each report required by the foregoing provisions of this section shall be made not later than fifteen calendar days next succeeding the day on which the cotton covered thereby was marketed.

(i) Buyer's special reports. In the event the county committee, or the State committee, has reason to believe that any buyer failed or refused to collect or to remit the penalty required to be collected by him for any cotton which he purchased, or otherwise in any manner failed or refused to comply with these regulations, the buyer shall, within fifteen days after a written request therefor by such committee is deposited in the United States mails, registered and addressed to him at his last-known address, make a report verified as true and correct

by affidavit on form Cotton 520 to such committee with respect to cotton purchased or acquired by him from the person or persons specified in the request or purchased or acquired by him during the period of time specified in the request. Such report shall include the following information for each bale, or lot of cotton less than a bale, purchased by such buyer: (1) the name and address of the producer from whom the cotton was purchased; (2) the date on which the cotton was purchased; (3) the original gin bale number, or if there is no gin bale number, the gin bale mark or other information showing the origin or source of the cotton and, in the case of cotton purchased in the seed, the number of pounds of seed cotton and the known or estimated amount of lint in such seed cotton; (4) the number of pounds of lint cotton in each bale, or lot of cotton less than a bale, purchased from the producer; (5) the amount of penalty required to be collected under these regulations and the amount of any penalty collected in connection with the cotton purchased from the producer; and (6) the serial number of the marketing card or certificate by which the cotton was identified when marketed.

(j) Manner of submitting reports. The treasurer of the county committee for the county in which the cotton covered by the report was produced, or his successor in office, is hereby authorized and empowered to receive, for and on behalf of the War Food Administrator, each report required pursuant to this section. Each report shall be delivered directly to the said treasurer or addressed to him and deposited in the United States mails. Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, each report on form Cotton 530 in connection with the purchase of cotton marketed without the use of the means of identification provided by these regulations may be mailed or delivered directly to the treasurer of the county committee from whom the unexecuted copy of the form was obtained and whose name and address appear on the postal card copy thereof.

(k) Reports of seed cotton. Each person who buys any seed cotton shall report to the treasurer of the county committee in the following manner the following information and keep the following records on forms prescribed by the Chief with respect to all seed cotton acquired by him: (1) the serial number of the farm on which the cotton was produced; (2) the serial number of the marketing card or certificate by which the cotton was identified when marketed; (3) the name of the operator of the farm on which the cotton was produced; (4) the name of each producer having an interest in the cotton; (5) the county and State in which the cotton was produced; (6) the number of pounds of seed cotton; (7) the estimated or known amount of lint cotton; and (8) the date on which the seed cotton was marketed. The report of seed cotton marketed shall be prepared in triplicate, and one copy shall be retained by the person acquiring the cotton and the original and one copy shall be delivered to the ginner at the time the cotton is ginned. The report of seed cotton marketed shall be in addition to any other report which is required pursuant to the provisions of these regulations.

(1) Penalty for failure or refusal to keep records or make reports. Any person engaged in the business of purchasing cotton from producers who fails to keep any record or make any report as required by this section or who makes any false report or false record shall, as provided for in section 373(a) of the Act, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 for each such offense. [Sec. 373(a), 52 Stat. 65.]

Sec. 803 Records to be Kept and Reports to be
Submitted by Transferees

Each transferee who acquires seed cotton or lint cotton from the producer thereof shall keep the same records and make the same reports which are required to be kept and made by buyers pursuant to section 802 with the exception of the buyer's special report pursuant to paragraph (i) thereof, in every case in which the penalty is collected by the transferee, as provided for in section 702(b), or in which any seed cotton is acquired, and in every other case shall execute the applicable certificates which are necessary to enable the producer to keep the records and make the reports required of him pursuant to section 805. [Sec. 375(b), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 804 Records to be Kept by Warehousemen and Others

Each warehouseman, processor, compressor, common carrier, and other person, as defined in section 373(a) of the Act, who buys, stores, compresses, transports as a common carrier, or otherwise deals with cotton from, for, or on behalf of the producer thereof shall make available, for examination and inspection by the War Food Administrator, or by any authorized representative of the War Food Administrator, the records kept in his business concerning such cotton, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any report made or record kept pursuant to these regulations, or of obtaining the information required to be furnished in any report pursuant to these regulations but not so furnished. The War Food Administrator, in conformity with section 373(a) of the Act, hereby finds such records to be necessary to enable him to carry out, with respect to cotton, the provisions of Title III, of the Act. [Sec. 373(a), 52 Stat. 65.]

Sec. 805 Records to be Kept and Reports to be
Submitted by Producers

(a) Necessity for records and reports. Each person who produces in 1943, or who produced in any previous year, cotton which is subject to the provisions of these regulations shall, in conformity with section 373(b) of the Act, keep the records and make the reports prescribed by this section, which records and reports the War Food Administrator hereby finds to be necessary to enable him to carry out, with respect to cotton, the provisions of Title III of the Act.

(b) Farms for which white cards are issued. The operator of each farm for which one or more white cards were issued shall keep a record and, upon request of the county committee, submit a report for the farm showing the amounts of (1) cotton ginned, (2) seed cotton marketed; and (3) seed cotton on hand. The operator of such farm shall not otherwise be required to report the production and disposition of the cotton unless request therefor is made by the county committee as provided in paragraph (d), or unless any cotton marketed is identified by a certificate on form Cotton 411-A, as provided in section 602(b), in which latter event the producer marketing the cotton shall execute the certificate on form Cotton 411-A in the manner provided therein, retain a copy thereof as a record of the transaction, and forward the original and postal card copy thereof to the buyer or transferee to enable him to keep the record and make the report required pursuant to section 802(d) or section 803 as the case may be.

(c) Farms for which excess cards are issued. Each producer to whom an excess card is issued shall keep the following records and make the following reports in connection with all cotton marketed by him:

(1) COTTON MARKETED BY SALE. The producer shall, as provided in section 603, in each case where cotton is marketed by sale to any person within the United States, identify the cotton to the buyer with the excess card issued in connection therewith and the applicable certificate on form Cotton 713 and shall execute such certificate in the manner provided therein to enable the buyer of the cotton to keep the record and make the report required of the buyer pursuant to paragraph (e) of section 802. A copy of each certificate so executed on form Cotton 713 shall be retained by the producer as a record of the transaction and shall be kept readily available for examination or inspection by the War Food Administrator or an authorized representative.

(2) COTTON MARKETED BY BARTER OR EXCHANGE OR GIFT "INTER VIVOS."

The producer shall, as provided in section 603, in each case where cotton is marketed by barter or exchange or gift inter vivos, identify the cotton to the transferee with the excess card issued in connection therewith and the applicable certificate on form Cotton 713 and shall execute such certificate with the transferee in the manner provided therein. The original of such certificate shall be delivered to or retained by the transferee. A copy of such certificate shall be retained by the producer as a record of the transaction. The remaining copy which is addressed to the treasurer of the county committee shall be mailed or delivered by the producer to the treasurer of the county committee, except that, if the penalty is collected by the transferee, the remaining copy shall be delivered to or retained by the transferee to be transmitted to the treasurer of the county committee as provided in section 803. Each report required by this subparagraph shall be made by the producer to the treasurer of the county committee for the county in which the cotton was produced not later than fifteen calendar days next succeeding the day on which the cotton covered thereby was marketed.

(3) COTTON MARKETED TO PERSONS NOT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

The producer shall execute the certificate on form Cotton 713 in the manner outlined in section 802(e) in each case where cotton is marketed to any person not within the United States and shall indicate in the space provided thereon for the signature of the buyer or transferee that the buyer or transferee is a person not within the United States. The producer shall retain one copy of each certificate so executed, and the original and the postal card copy thereof addressed to the treasurer of the county committee for the county in which the cotton was produced shall be forwarded by the producer to the treasurer not later than fifteen calendar days next succeeding the day on which the cotton was marketed.

(4) LONG STAPLE COTTON. The producer shall not use the white card marked "Penalty Secured" or the excess card issued to him in any case where cotton the staple of which is 1-1/2 inches or more in length is marketed but shall, as provided in section 604, identify the cotton by a certificate from the Board of Cotton Examiners on Form 1 or Form A or a form Cotton 527 issued to him. He shall keep a record of each transaction by retaining one copy of the form Cotton 521, executed as provided in section 802(f), or in case Sea Island or American-Egyptian cotton is identified when marketed by form Cotton 527, by retaining a copy thereof, executed in connection with the transaction, as provided in section 802(f).

(5) PROCESSED COTTON. Each producer by or for whom cotton is marketed in processed form within the meaning of section 702(a) shall keep a record and make a report, in accordance with forms prescribed by the Chief, of the following information for each bale or lot of cotton produced by or for him, which is converted into an article of trade: (1) the gin bale number or the bale mark or other information showing the origin or source of the cotton and, in the case of seed cotton which was not ginned, the number of pounds of seed cotton; (2) the number of pounds of lint cotton in each bale, or lot of cotton less than a bale, or the known or estimated amount of lint in the seed cotton; (3) the serial number of the farm on which the cotton was produced; (4) the date on which the cotton entered into the process by which it was converted into an article of trade; and (5) the amount of the penalty, if any, incurred and the amount thereof remitted to the treasurer of the county committee, as provided in sections 702 and 703. The report shall be made to the treasurer of the county committee not later than fifteen calendar days after all cotton in which the producer has an interest in connection with the farm is marketed or not later than March 1, 1944, whichever is the earlier. If all cotton in which he has an interest as a producer in connection with the farm was not marketed prior to March 1, 1944, the report shall be known as a preliminary report, and the producer shall thereafter file with the treasurer of the county committee an additional report of the information specified in this subparagraph not later than fifteen calendar days after all cotton in which he has an interest as a producer

in connection with the farm is marketed or not later than August 1, 1944, whichever is the earlier.

(d) Farm operator's report. The operator of each overplanted farm, or of each farm in connection with which any producer has carry-over penalty cotton, or of each farm for which excess cards are issued to or for the producers thereon, or of each farm for which the marketing cards or certificates prepared for issuance to or for the producers thereon were not accepted or used in identifying cotton as provided in these regulations, or, upon request of the county committee, the operator of any other farm, shall file with the treasurer of the county committee for the county in which the farm is located, not later than fifteen calendar days after all cotton in connection with the farm was marketed or not later than sixty days after the marketing of cotton is normally substantially completed in the county, whichever is the earlier, a report on form Cotton 717 showing for the farm and for each producer thereon and for each person for whom carry-over cotton was designated to be marketed in connection therewith the following information:

(1) the total number of pounds of cotton produced in 1943 and the total number of pounds ginned; (2) the total number of pounds of carry-over penalty free cotton and carry-over penalty cotton on hand at the beginning of the marketing year and the amount thereof, if any, pledged to secure a Commodity Credit Corporation loan; (3) the total amount of cotton marketed in the seed; (4) the amount of cotton marketed; (5) the amount of penalty paid by the producer or collected by the buyer or transferee; (6) the amount of unmarketed cotton on hand; (7) the name and address of each buyer and transferee of such cotton and the amount thereof marketed to him; (8) the name and address of each ginner who ginned such cotton and the number of and net weight of the bales ginned by him; and (9) the acreage planted to cotton on the farm. In the event the total amount of cotton in connection with the farm was not marketed prior to sixty days after the marketing of cotton is normally substantially completed in the county the report shall be known as a preliminary report, and the operator shall thereafter make an additional report to the county committee on form Cotton 717 of the information specified in this paragraph not later than fifteen calendar days after all cotton in connection with the farm is marketed or not later than August 1, 1944, whichever is the earlier. The date on which the marketing of cotton is normally substantially completed in the county shall be determined by the State committee, taking into consideration recommendations which the county committee may make.

(e) Manner of submitting reports. The treasurer of the county committee for the county in which the cotton covered by the report was produced, or his successor in office, is hereby authorized and empowered to receive for and on behalf of the War Food Administrator, each report required pursuant to this section. Each report shall be delivered directly to such treasurer or addressed to him and deposited in the United States mails.

(f) Inspection of unmarketed cotton. If the county committee has reason to believe that any cotton reported by any producer to be unmarketed has in fact been marketed, or if the committee has reason to believe that the records cannot be properly completed otherwise, such committee shall provide for the inspection of such producer's cotton or of documents evidencing title thereto, by one or more of its members or one of its officers or employees or any person duly designated as a representative of the War Food Administrator. If, upon the basis of such inspection, the county committee finds that all or part of the cotton not reported by such producer as marketed is not in the actual or constructive possession of the producer, or if the producer fails or refuses to permit the inspection of his cotton or of documents evidencing title thereto, the amount of the producer's cotton which the county committee finds the producer has not reported as having been marketed, less the amount of such producer's cotton which such committee finds to be in the actual or constructive possession of such producer, shall be presumed to have been marketed. [Sec. 375(b), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 806 Data to be Kept Confidential

Except as otherwise provided herein, all data reported to or acquired by the War Food Administrator pursuant to and in the manner provided in these regulations shall be kept confidential by all officers and employees of the War Food Administration, members of county committees, other local committees, and State committees, county agents, and the employees of such committees and county agents' offices, and shall not be disclosed to anyone not having an interest in or responsibility for any cotton, farm, or transaction covered by the particular data, record, information, report, or form, and only such data so reported or acquired as the War Food Administrator deems relevant shall be disclosed by them to anyone not having such an interest or not being employed in the administration of the Act and then only in a suit or administrative hearing under Title III of the Act. [Sec. 373(c), 52 Stat. 65.]

Sec. 807 Enforcement

It shall be the duty of the county committee to report in writing to the State committee forthwith each case of failure or refusal to make any report or keep any record as required by these regulations and each case of making any false report or record. It shall be the duty of the State committee to report each such case in writing, in quintuplicate, to the War Food Administration with a view to the institution of proceedings by the United States Attorney for the appropriate district, under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, to enforce the provisions of Title III of the Act. [Sec. 376, 52 Stat. 66.]

PART IX. SPECIAL PROVISIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

Sec. 901 Securing Payment of the Penalties Upon Request

(a) Methods of securing the penalty. The county committee may, upon request of the owner or operator of any overplanted farm or any farm on which a producer has carry-over penalty cotton, estimate the amount of the penalty which may become due with respect to the marketing of cotton in excess of the farm quota for the farm, and the penalty with respect to the marketing of such cotton may be paid as provided for in paragraph (g), provided that either (1) a good and sufficient bond of indemnity on form Cotton 623 is executed and filed with the treasurer of the county committee in an amount not less than the amount of the estimated penalty for which the producers having an interest in the cotton in connection with the farm would otherwise be liable, or (2) an amount of money not less than the amount of such estimated penalty is deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to be held in escrow to secure the payment of any penalty which might accrue, or (3) warehouse receipts for a quantity of cotton equal to or greater than the estimated excess production are deposited with the county committee to be held in escrow, or (4) an amount of cotton of the 1943 crop equal to or greater than the estimated excess production is placed in the Commodity Credit Corporation loan at 60 per centum of the full loan rate. A bond of indemnity or funds to be held in escrow shall not be accepted for any farm for which it is estimated that the penalty will not accrue nor for any farm where excess cards are issued, as provided in section 501(b), to enforce the provisions of the Act. In any case where the State committee finds that there is reasonable ground to believe that the furnishing of a bond of indemnity or funds to be held in escrow will be used as a device to evade the collection of penalties, no such bond or funds to be held in escrow shall be accepted.

(b) Execution of bond. Any bond filed pursuant to paragraph (a) shall be made on form Cotton 623, and executed as principal by the owner or operator of the farm for and on behalf of each producer on such farm and as sureties by two owners of real property (other than such owner or operator or producers) situated within the county and unencumbered to the extent of the principal sum of the bond of indemnity, and shall contain the condition that so much of the principal sum of such bond as is equal to the penalty incurred shall be forthwith paid to the War Food Administrator if the penalty secured thereby or any part or amount thereof was not paid as provided for in paragraph (g). The county committee shall examine the bond and, if it finds such bond to be good and sufficient and in proper form and otherwise acceptable, the same shall be marked "Approved" and signed by a member of the committee acting for the committee and the bond shall be delivered to the treasurer of the county committee for safekeeping.

(c) Placing funds in escrow. Any funds delivered by the owner or operator of the farm to be held in escrow to secure the payment of the

penalty shall be only in legal tender or in the form of a cashier's check or money order drawn payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States and shall be deposited as provided for in section 705.

The treasurer of the county committee shall issue a receipt therefor on form Cotton 419 to the person who tenders such funds to be held in escrow. Such funds shall be received subject to payment and collection at par.

(d) Depositing warehouse receipts. The storage of cotton in a warehouse in order to secure the payment of the penalty shall be effective when a warehouse receipt covering the amount of cotton so stored is deposited with the treasurer of the county committee to be held in escrow. The warehouse receipt shall be a negotiable receipt or a non-negotiable receipt. In the case of a non-negotiable receipt, the owner thereof and the treasurer of the county committee shall notify the warehouseman that it is being so deposited in escrow and that delivery of the cotton covered thereby is to be made only under the terms of its deposit in escrow. Any warehouse receipt deposited with the county committee shall be accepted only upon the condition that the producers by or for whom the cotton is stored shall be and shall remain liable for all charges incident to the storage of the cotton and that the county committee and the United States in no way shall be responsible for or pay any such charges.

(e) Placing cotton in the loan. The pledging of cotton as collateral for a Commodity Credit Corporation loan shall be effective as security for the payment of the penalty when CCC Cotton Form A, "1943 Cotton Producer's Note and Loan Agreement," for an amount of cotton equal to or greater than the estimated excess production of the farm, has been certified to in section (B) by the county committee and the committee has (1) forwarded the necessary documents to the Commodity Credit Corporation for a direct loan or satisfied itself that the loan with respect to the cotton has been completed by a lending agency and (2) retained the producer's copy of Form A.

(f) Estimating the penalty secured and amount of bond or funds in escrow. In estimating the production of cotton for any farm under this section, the county committee shall take into consideration the appraised yield of the cotton crop and the number of acres planted to cotton on the farm and the amount of carry-over cotton in connection with the farm, which shall be determined on the basis of an examination by a representative of the county committee of the cotton or warehouse receipts, loan agreements, or other documents evidencing title thereto. The number of pounds of lint cotton estimated to be produced on the farm in excess of the farm quota shall be the amount by which the total estimated production of lint cotton in 1943 on the farm, including all varieties of long staple cotton, is in excess of the estimated production of the farm acreage allotment established for the farm. Any bond or funds to be held in escrow pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section shall be in an amount not less than the amount determined by multiplying

the number of pounds so estimated to be produced in excess of the farm quota, plus the number of pounds of carry-over penalty cotton, by the rate of the marketing penalty. If the farm is an underplanted farm, only the carry-over penalty cotton shall be considered in estimating the penalty.

(g) Payment of penalty. The penalty shall be due at the time cotton is marketed in excess of the farm or producer quota and shall be remitted to the treasurer of the county committee, as otherwise provided in these regulations, at the time the farm operator's report on form Cotton 717 for the farm is required to be submitted, as provided in section 805(d), and no extension or qualification of the time for paying the penalty shall be made or allowed by any officer or employee of the War Food Administration, member of a county committee, other local committee, or State committee, county agent, or officer or employee of such committee or of the county agent's office. If funds are held in escrow to secure payment of the penalty, the penalty shall be paid by the use of such funds. Any part of the funds held in escrow in excess of the penalty which was or could have been incurred during the marketing year shall be returned to the person depositing them, in accordance with section 704. Whenever the penalty with respect to cotton covered by a warehouse receipt is paid or satisfied from any cause, the warehouse receipt shall be returned to the person who deposited it. In the event the principal sum of the bond or the amount of funds deposited in escrow is not sufficient to cover the amount of penalties incurred with respect to the farm, the owner or operator of the farm who gave the bond or deposited the funds in escrow shall be liable for and shall pay a sufficient additional amount to cover the amount of such penalties. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall discharge the other producers on the farm from liability to pay the penalties incurred by them.

(h) Multiple farms. If a producer is engaged in the production of cotton on more than one farm in a county in 1943, the county committee shall not accept security for payment of the penalty under this section from or on behalf of such producer for any of the farms unless security is offered and accepted with respect to each such farm for which the penalty may become due.

(i) Apportionment of farm quota. The provisions of this section shall have no effect on the apportionment of the farm quota for a farm among producers as provided for in section 308.

(j) Issuing white cards and "Penalty Secured" cards. If the 1943 acreage of cotton on the farm does not exceed the allotment by more than the larger of three acres or three percent of the allotment, and the payment of the penalty has been secured in accordance with this section, the county committee shall issue to the farm operator for and on behalf of all producers on the farm a white card in the manner provided in section 501. If, however, the 1943 acreage of cotton on the farm exceeds the allotment by more than the larger of three acres or three percent of the allotment, and the payment of the penalty has been secured in accordance

with this section, the county committee shall issue to the farm operator for and on behalf of all producers on the farm a white card in the manner provided in section 501 with the exception that the words "Penalty Secured" shall be endorsed in bold characters across the face of the white card so issued. The county committee shall not issue a white card under this paragraph to the operator unless and until all marketing cards previously issued in respect to the farm have been returned to and canceled by the county committee by endorsing thereon in bold characters the notation "Canceled." Any marketing card issued pursuant to this paragraph shall be issued upon the condition that any producer on the farm to or for whom it is issued shall nevertheless be subject to the penalty with respect to the marketing of cotton in excess of the farm quota for the farm. Any marketing card issued pursuant to this paragraph shall be used in the same manner and to the same extent that white cards issued pursuant to other provisions of these regulations are used.

[Secs. 372 and 375(b), 52 Stat. 65 and 66.]

Sec. 902 Long Staple Cotton

(a) Penalties. The penalty shall not apply to the marketing of cotton the staple of which is 1-1/2 inches or more in length. Cotton produced from seed of a pure strain of Sea Island or American-Egyptian cotton on a farm for which white cards not marked "Penalty Secured" are issued shall be presumed to be cotton the staple of which is 1-1/2 inches or more in length if produced in an area designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency as a Sea Island or an American-Egyptian cotton area upon the basis of the past production of such cotton, the ginning facilities designed specifically for the ginning of long staple cotton, and other factors affecting the production of such cotton in such area. Any other cotton produced from a pure strain of Sea Island or American-Egyptian cotton seed shall be presumed to be cotton the staple of which is 1-1/2 inches or more in length provided (1) there is presented to the county committee of the county in which such cotton is produced a certificate on form Cotton 527, executed by the buyer or transferee and the producer, to the effect that such cotton staples or will staple, when ginned on a roller gin, 1-1/2 inches or more in length and (2) such cotton is reported by the ginner as having been ginned on a roller gin. All other cotton shall be presumed to be cotton the staple of which is less than 1-1/2 inches in length unless and until there is presented to the treasurer of the county committee of the county in which the cotton is produced (1) a Form 1 or Form A, executed by the Board of Cotton Examiners, to the effect that the staple of such cotton is 1-1/2 inches or more in length, or (2) a certificate on form Cotton 521, executed by the buyer or transferee and the producer, to the effect that such cotton was identified when marketed by such a Form 1 or Form A.

(b) Issuing marketing cards and certificates. The county committee shall, in areas designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency as provided in paragraph (a), issue to or for the producers on a farm on which Sea Island or American-Egyptian cotton is planted white cards, in the manner provided in section 501, as evidence that the producers on the

farm may market without penalty all cotton produced thereon in 1943 or in any prior year. A white card shall not be issued to or for the producers on any farm in an area so designated if the acreage on the farm planted in 1943 to any other varieties of cotton is in excess of the farm acreage allotment therefor or any producer on the farm has carry-over penalty cotton. In areas not so designated, white cards shall likewise be issued if the acreage on the farm planted in 1943 to all varieties of cotton, including Sea Island or American-Egyptian cotton, is not in excess of the farm acreage allotment therefor and no producer on the farm has carry-over penalty cotton. In areas not so designated, excess cards shall be issued by the county committee to each producer as provided in these regulations if the acreage on the farm planted in 1943 to any varieties of cotton, including Sea Island or American-Egyptian cotton, is in excess of the farm acreage allotment therefor or if any producer thereon has carry-over penalty cotton. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, white cards may be issued as provided in section 901. Without regard to areas designated as provided in paragraph (a), form Cotton 527 shall be issued by the county committee to each producer to whom an excess card or a white card marked "Penalty Secured" is issued and who the county committee determines will market cotton produced on the farm from a pure strain of Sea Island or American-Egyptian cotton seed.

(c) Identification of long staple cotton. A white card or an excess card issued with respect to any farm on which long staple cotton is produced shall be used to identify the cotton produced on the farm at the time the cotton is marketed as otherwise provided in these regulations with the exception that, if a white card marked "Penalty Secured" or an excess card was issued with respect to the farm, any long staple cotton produced thereon shall, when marketed, be identified by the producer to the buyer or transferee as provided in section 604. Notwithstanding the fact that cotton produced from seed of a pure strain of Sea Island or American-Egyptian cotton is identified when marketed by a white card or as provided in section 604 by a form Cotton 527, such cotton shall nevertheless be subject to the penalty if it is determined that such cotton has in fact a staple of less than 1-1/2 inches in length and is marketed in excess of the farm or producer quota for the farm on which it was produced. [Secs. 350 and 375, 52 Stat. 60 and 66.]

Sec. 903 Farms Producing 1,000 Pounds or Less of Lint Cotton

(a) Penalties. The penalty shall not apply to cotton produced in 1943 on a farm for which a farm acreage allotment was established which is marketed in excess of the farm quota for the farm if the total production of lint cotton thereon in 1943 does not exceed 1,000 pounds. [Sec. 346(b), 52 Stat. 59.]

(b) Issuing marketing cards. The county committee shall issue white cards or excess cards as otherwise provided in these regulations to or for the producers on a farm prior to the time it is determined that the total production in 1943 of the acreage planted to cotton thereon does

not exceed 1,000 pounds of lint cotton, except that the county committee may, upon request, issue to any producer on an overplanted farm a white card as evidence of the fact that, notwithstanding the amount of the quota for the farm, there may be marketed, without regard to the manner prescribed in sections 702 and 703 for the payment, collection, and remittance of penalties, the entire amount of the cotton produced on the farm in 1943, plus the amount of cotton from any previous crop which the producers thereon have on hand, if the county committee finds (1) that the actual production or the estimated production in 1943 on the entire farm does not exceed 1,000 pounds of lint cotton; (2) that no producer on the farm has carry-over penalty cotton; (3) that a farm acreage allotment was established for 1943 for the farm; and (4) that any marketing cards previously issued with respect to such farm have been returned to and canceled by the county committee by endorsing thereon in bold characters the notation "Canceled." A white card so issued shall show information comparable to that provided to be shown on a white card issued under section 501, except that the words "One Thousand Pounds" shall be endorsed in bold characters across its face. Any white card so issued shall be issued upon the condition that any producer to or for whom it is issued shall nevertheless be subject to the penalty with respect to the marketing of cotton in excess of the farm quota or producer quota if the total production in 1943 of the farm exceeds 1,000 pounds of lint cotton. In the event the county committee determines that the total production in 1943 does not exceed 1,000 pounds of lint cotton, the county committee may, in lieu of issuing a white card as otherwise provided in this paragraph, increase the amount of cotton shown on the excess card which may be marketed without penalty to an amount equal to the amount of cotton produced in 1943 on the farm. [Sec. 375(a), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 904 Cotton Marketed by Publicly Owned Agricultural Experiment Stations

(a) Penalties. Except as set forth in sections 902 and 903, the penalty shall apply to any cotton grown by any publicly owned agricultural experiment station which is not grown solely for experimental purposes. The penalty shall not apply to the marketing of any cotton grown for experimental purposes only by any publicly owned agricultural experiment station. [Sec. 372(d), 52 Stat. 204.]

(b) Issuing marketing cards. Upon request of a responsible executive officer of any publicly owned agricultural experiment station, the State committee shall authorize the issuance to such experiment station, for cotton which is grown solely for experimental purposes by it, of a white card. Such request shall be made in writing and shall show: (1) The name and address of the experiment station; (2) the location of the land on which such cotton was or is being produced; (3) the number of acres planted to cotton on such experiment station in 1943 for experimental purposes only and a brief statement of the nature of the experiment being conducted; and (4) the number of acres planted to cotton for other purposes. [Sec. 375(a), 52 Stat. 66.]

Sec. 905 Designation of Representative of War Food Administrator to Examine Records

(a) Designation of representatives. In order to carry out the provisions of sections 801, 802(b), 803, and 804, relating to the examination of records, the respective Regional Directors of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency are hereby authorized and directed to designate in writing an appropriate number of persons, from the following classes of officers or employees of the War Food Administration, to act within the respective region or State, as the case may be, as the authorized representatives of the War Food Administrator for the purposes of said provisions and the identical provisions contained in the regulations for preceding marketing years:

(1) Members of the State Agricultural Conservation Committees.

(2) Administrative Officers or employees of the State offices of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency employed in the work of administering cotton marketing quotas or as investigators in connection therewith.

(3) Officers or employees of the divisions or sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

(4) Officers or employees of the Division of Investigation, Office of the War Food Administrator, in cases where exceptional circumstances warrant such designations.

(5) Officers or employees of the Office of the Solicitor.

(b) Proof of designation. Each person designated pursuant to this section shall be furnished with a card of identification certifying that the person whose signature appears on the reverse side is an official of the War Food Administration engaged in the administration of marketing quotas, signed by the appropriate Regional Director of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and bearing the seal of the Department of Agriculture, as proof of his authority to act as such authorized representative of the War Food Administrator.

(c) Authorization to administer oaths. Each person designated pursuant to this section to act as the authorized representative of the War Food Administrator is hereby authorized and empowered, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved January 31, 1925 (Sec. 1, 43 Stat. 803; 5 U. S. C., Sec. 521), to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit whenever such oath, affirmation, or affidavit is for use in any prosecution or proceeding under or in the enforcement of the cotton marketing quota provisions of Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or these regulations. [Sec. 373(a), 52 Stat. 65.]

